The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,556.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs 5. 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

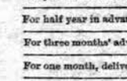
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

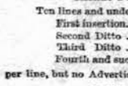


The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

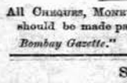
The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 Tons, 120 H.P., will be despatched on the 4th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



The Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis, and Alexandria, have commenced running their powerful, well-built First Class Steamers of 2000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£38	£24	Including Wines.	£8	Without Food
Suez	38	22		9	
Port Said	40	24		10	
Messina	48	30		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	55	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15		Without Food
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 Tons, Captain ROLAND, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, BREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 26th May 1870.

THE S. S. PETERSBURG will sail for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 18th of June. She is a vessel of the highest class, registered double A 1 at Lloyds, and has excellent accommodation amidships for First-class Passengers. The charge for a First-class Passage is £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Petersburg

Bombay, 31st May 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.
(To sail early next month.)

THE favourable Passenger Ship COSPATRICK, 1200 tons register, A. Elselie, Commander, will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

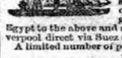
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bandling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct via Suez Canal.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Engc. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... 60 " " 20 cwt.
Gums, Incense, Coffee, Pepper ..... " " "
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 " " 20 cwt.

Inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertakes, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Ist. From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. 10 " 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	" Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	" Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	" White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Umbrella.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Pair of Brushes.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Directors, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 20th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per Share, or at the rate of 8 per cent on paid-up Capital, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 7th instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 7th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTIFICATION by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—Under Sections II. and III. of the Municipal Loan Bill.—It is hereby notified, that the undersigned did, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the eleventh monthly instalment of the 15 Lac Loan, with interest; and also the sum of Rs. 14,660, being the eleventh monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

1st June 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—FOR SALE, all the RUBBLE STONE standing above ground level at Bandora Quarry. For particulars apply to

G. H. BAYLY,
Resident Engineer.

COOPER.—We have received a further small consignment of this beverage—

Quarts in barrels of 4 dozens at Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints " 8 " " 3 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.

TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS,
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS,
AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMEN.

N. K. & Co. invite an early inspection of the largest and best assorted Stock of Woollen Goods in India, which is to be found at the above-mentioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most fashionable patterns of the present London season, in textures manufactured expressly for this Establishment. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen will find at this Establishment a large and varied assortment of every article of Outfit in the newest styles, just received from Lindon per Overland Route, the quality of which cannot be surpassed.

All orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns free by return of Post with a Card of Directions for Self-measurement enclosed on application by letter.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments :—

LIST OF PRICES.

		Rs.	Rs.
Dark Angola Suits, of a very light texture, well adapted for the rainy season	... ...	25	to 35
Shikar Cloth Suits	... ...	18	22
Norfolk Jackets	... ...	16	24
Whipcord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	... ...	18	22
Fancy Doeskin Suits	... ...	25	45
Travelling Suits	... ...	28	35
Blue Serge Suits	... ...		30
Blue Flannel Suits	... ...		30
Waterproof Suits, made to order from Material	... ...		35
Waterproof Suits, just received	... ...	18	20
Prince of Wales Gauze Sleeping Suits	... ...	9	12
Silk and Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits	... ...		16
Flannel Sleeping Suits	... ...	12	16
Cashmere Sleeping Suits	... ...		16
SHIRTS.			
White Longcloth Shirts, per dozen	... ...	45	60
Prince of Wales' Gauze Shirts	... ...	60	81
Silk and Wool Flannel " each	... ...		9
Span Silk Shirts	... ...		9
Flannel Shirts	... ...	5	7
Collars, 3 Fold, any shape, per dozen	... ...		6

HELMETS and HATS, in every style of fashion, at moderate prices.

SOLA HATS, in great variety.

Just received a large assortment of COLLARS, SCARFS, and TIES.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
13 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO TAILORS, FOREMEN.—WANTED a European CUTTER. Address No. 46 A, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS ARRIVED per S.S. HINDOOSTAN.

		Rs.	
Best's Law of Evidence	... ...	...	17 8
Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management	...	...	4 12
On Natural Selection. By A. R. Wallace	...	...	5 4
Physical Geography. By Mary Somerville	...	...	3 12
The Blunders of Vice and Folly. By J. G. Hargreaves	...	...	3 12
The Editor and Correspondence of S. Popeys	...	...	3 4
The Indian Penal Code	... ...	...	4 12
Songs, Ronnds, and Quartets	... ...	...	1 4
Selections from the Works of Lord Byron	... ...	...	2 8
The Boy's Own Book	... ...	...	5 4
London by Night	... ...	...	3 4
Tuistrin : a Novel. By Ouida	... ...	...	3 4
Under two Flags "	... ...	...	3 4
Strathmore "	... ...	...	3 4
Chandos "	... ...	...	3 4
Professor at the Breakfast-table. By C. W. Holmes		...	0 10
Magic at Home	... ...	...	0 10

Bombay, 31st May 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—DR. HENRY WILLIAM DIVER has REMOVED from the Stranger's Lines, Esplanade, to No. 6 Hummum Street, opposite the old Secretariat.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, of Bombay, Merchant.

Upon reading the Petition of the abovenamed trader, COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, and hearing Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Attornies for the said trader, I do order that the said trader, COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, be DISCHARGED under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1855, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 14th day of June next, before the sitting Judge, at his Chambers in the Court House, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and further that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and twice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," the "Bombay Jame Jamshed," and the "Sudnyan Bodhak."—Dated this 31st day of May 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attornies for the Trader.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have ACCUMULATED in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE up to 31st May 1870.

Abdool Rahim
Alcazar & Co
Bird, W F
Brown, S
Brown, M A
Builder R
Blair, S P
Cooper & Co
Cottrel, P
Casel a F & Co
Cliff, R
Casumallee & Co
Damodhur Vuoonjee
De Costa, F
Eduljee Maneckjee & Co
Edward, W
Ellmann, A H S
Foley, P
Gindill, M S
Hejee Mahomed Reega Deduskey
Hejee Mahomed Currim
Hearn, R N
Halter, G Rev
Jones, M, Mrs
Kennedy, Mrs
Kyte, W A, Mrs
Kishonlall and Heeralall
Moore, C N, Captain
Moroba Trimbuckestt
Mathur, J C
McKenzie, Mrs
McKenzie, C L
McKenzie, W L
Miller, Barker & Co
Monteiro, J
Moore, C T, Mrs
Maloney, J M
Meeranjee Cowasjee
McKnight, M, Mrs
Money, G
Pritchard, J C, Sergeant
Paul, D C
Pearson, J
Powell, J
Peters
Powers, E W
Poidwin, J L, Mrs
Rockley, A, Mrs
Rogue
Settna, P S
Stevenson, A
Smith, J
Smith
Squire, J
Smith, A, Miss
Syed Ahmed
Thomas, J
Tanowski, A
Vincent, C
Vickers, E
Viesjee Furdoonjee
Woodbridge, W P
Warren
Williams, R Sergeant

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 1st June 1870.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 2ND JUNE.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SERIES.
WEEKLY BIJOU PERFORMANCES.

In compliance with the suggestion of numerous friends, the Members of the Dramatic and Musical Profession at present in Bombay have arranged to give a Series of Unique Entertainments with a view to relieve the tedium and monotony of the present dull Season, and no effort will be spared to render the Performance COMPLETE, VARIED and ATTRACTIVE.

PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY.

A MORNING CALL.
The new Comedy, for the first time in Bombay,
THE COMICAL COUNTESS,
And by particular desire the successful Operetta
LE CHALET,
with all the original Music, under the direction of
SIGNOR ZELMAN.

BOX PLAN at Messrs. SOUNDY'S.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited),
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED; THE FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED; AND THE MARSEILLES, ALGIERS AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st June the CHARGES by this route from India to the Continent of Europe will be the same as the present land line rates.

On the completion of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta Cable, which may be expected daily, this reduction will also extend to Messages to the United Kingdom.—By order,

GEO. B. STACEY,
General Superintendent, Bombay.

MERCHANTS' TRADING COMPANY, Limited.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per s. s. BRAZILIAN Green, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off BOATS for their CARGO within 48 hours, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Green will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Steamer's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Green and Owners s. s. Brazilian.

Bombay, 30th May 1870.

BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, Grant Road, next to Theatre Royal.—Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Biscuit, &c., &c. Send for Price List and Sample.

SHIPS supplied with Navy and Cabin Biscuit on reasonable terms.

FOR DOGS OR CATTLE.

A few bags of damaged Biscuit on hand at Rs. 3½ per bag of 80 lbs.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	.....	9 0
BADHAM'S " Silk and Wool	.....	9 8
BADHAM'S " Indian Shirt	.....	7 0
BADHAM'S " French Colored Shirts	..	6 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S " White Shirts	.....	60 0 "
BADHAM'S " Overland Suits	.....	35 0
BADHAM'S " Travelling Suits	.....	35 0
BADHAM'S " Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits		20 0
BADHAM'S " All Wool Sleeping Suits	..	18 0
BADHAM'S " Indian Suits for Sleeping		16 0
BADHAM'S " Serge Suits	.....	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	.....	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 4,703 lbs.	.....	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	.....	" 125 each.
Do. 800 "	.....	" 100 "
American Union Scales	.....	" 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	.....	" 15 "
Do. 4 "	.....	" 10 "
Post-office Scales, 1 oz.	.....	" 10 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	.....	" 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, "	.....	" 6 "
Condensed Milk "	.....	" 12 "
American Cheese	.....	" 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cashor reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cashor reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel offers every accommodation to parties visiting this romantic sanitarium. The situation of the Hotel is equal to any on the Hill, and for quiet society it is all that can be desired.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beers are of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied cool, as a two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

CARRIAGES and HORSES for SALE or HIRE, among them are some young Whalers, thoroughly broken and useful. Also a few Arabs. No reasonable offer will be refused. A pair of Carriage Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman. Horse Fodder for sale, at Rs. 5½ per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy.—BIERS & Co.'s Stables Girgaum,

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 hors power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe of 6 feet long 6½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 18, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 ton per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET rising: particular inquiry for Alliance Spinning shares at Rs. 2,010. Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	942½
10,000	500		100	Ditto 2nd Rev. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
47,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	131
10,000	250	p'd	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 85	Colaba Land Co.	1,775
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,895
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Prov. Land & Pier Co. Ld	200
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,220
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	335

PRESS COMPANIES

12[illegible]	5,000	2,850	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,050
20[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
25[illegible]	3,[illegible]	850	600 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
20[illegible]	3,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
20[illegible]	500	all	80 do.	Do. New	525
60[illegible]	1,[illegible]80	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co	7,000
35[illegible]	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
15[illegible]	8,500	all	300 *	Fort Press Co.	9,100
30[illegible]	2,000	1,950	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,015
20[illegible]	6,000	all	245 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,525
1,00[illegible]	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
1,50[illegible]	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	385
[illegible]	2,500	all	350 *	Prince of Wales Press	2,300 nl.
[illegible]	2,000	750	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,200
[illegible]	1,000	all	150 ps.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250 ex. d.
[illegible]	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	815
[illegible]	2,500	all	115 *	Alliance Spinning	2,010
[illegible]	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Bombay United	725
[illegible]	500	all	...	Bronch Mills	180
30[illegible]	5,000	all	...	Dharwey Spinning	1850 nl.
15[illegible]	2,000	all	150 p.s.	Great Eastern	1,900
50[illegible]	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	935
2,50[illegible]	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,400
60[illegible]	2,50[illegible]	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

*For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 6	43.15.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	166
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	330 to 350

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	75 Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	16
25	24 ...	Do. China	6½
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	... ...	East India Bank's	22
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	65½ May '67	Royal Bank	5
180	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	660
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	50
8,000	2,000	...	Bombay Sh	100

CALCUTTA.

(From TOOLMIN & CO.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, May 28)

THE rain-fall noticed in last week's issue has fortunately been general throughout Bengal, and the amount of good it has done to the staples of the country may be estimated at millions sterling: but, if rain had been deferred for another fortnight millions worth of produce would have been irretrievably lost, and ruin and famine would have stalked the land. The country has made a narrow and marvellous escape from a great calamity.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has ruled slightly easier during the week, and closes for the out-going Mail 1-16d. under the rates quoted last Saturday.

FREIGHTS.—A further decline of 5s. per ton has occurred during the week, and the prospects are in favour of still lower rates in fact there is not Produce enough for half the shipping in the river, and an improvement in the present unsatisfactory state of things is not likely to take place till the Jute season opens in August. The Tea season having opened, might cause a slight reaction in June and July, but the chances are, that the new season's Teas will be shipped in steamers via Suez Canal. The unfixed tonnage in Port is 16,000 tons.

INDIGO.—Rain has fallen in Jessore, Kishnaghur, and Purneah since last Mail, after the long continued drought, and it is hoped that it is not yet too late to enable planters to fill up their lands, with some chance of getting a fair crop. Partial rain has also fallen in Tirhoot and Chuprah, where the want of it was being felt severely.

Exports of Indigo from 1st Novembar 1869 to 26th May 1870.

Great Britain	Chests	12,692	Mds.	49,140 38 11
Havre and Bordeaux	,,	2,506	,,	9,463 1 0
Marseilles	,,	2,407	,,	9,050 0 0
Foreign Europe	,,	1,445	,,	5,050 29 6
America	,,	1,517	,,	5,363 9 0
Gulphs and Suez	,,	1,625	,,	6,335 23 12
Total Chests...		22,192	Mds.	84,093 31 13

BENGAL COTTON.—Prices have remained steady at last week's quotations. About 1,000 bales have changed hands for shipment to Europe at Rs. 23-8 to 25-12 for screwed fair. There has been a good demand for China, the decline in rates of exchange inducing shippers to operate freely for that quarter. Prices up-country continue high in proportion to the prices ruling here; Natives holding stock firmly.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 28th May, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,230	13	11
Merchandize	1,40,723	0	9
Back Bay Earth Trains	154	6	0
Electric Telegraph	243	0	0
Total Rs.	1,76,490	4	8

Corresponding week in May, 1869.

Open 304½ Miles.

Coaching	88,618	5	10
Merchandize	65,148	9	11
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,004	0	0
Electric Telegraph	465	12	0
Total Rs.	1,56,326	12	3
Increase	20,163	8	5

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Warwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Smith, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Wiseman, Ensign, 17th Foot, on sick leave, to England.
Maunsell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.
Bradford, Major, 108th Regiment, on leave, to Poorundhur.
Langley, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on furlough to Europe.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—1ST JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolams & Cake bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamer	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Magnificent	Thomson	Liverpool.
	Hydraulic	Boyle	Liverpool.
	Malta	Harris	Liverpool.
	Ophelia	Strickland	Liverpool.
	Dessan (s)	Renauldson	Aden and Suez.
	William Woodbury	Hurlman	Calcutta.
	Timour	Spooner	Boston.
	Oxford	Vaux	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Helen Scott, Gribble, to Liverpool
Ship Glenlyon, McIntyre, to Hongkong.
Ship Duiveland, Graves, to Boston.
Barque Colyxens, Balson, to Diamond Island.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 26 Mongolia (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May 24 Fifeshire ..... Marseilles.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

876	Copenhagen, Cowie	Feb. 1
1022	Victoria Nyanza, Pearts	Feb. 5
1639	Cavalier, Simpson	Feb. 16
1145	Royal Family	Feb. 23
1151	Romania, Thomas	Mar. 5
1288	Peruvian Congress, Stockton	Mar. 19
968	Houri	Mar. 24
894	Durga, Staples	Apr. 1
986	Maria, May	Apr. 6
1530	Glenannas, Petterson—Lyon & Co.	Apr. 15
944	Runnoo, Houston	May 1
750	Anglo	May 3

FROM LONDON.

	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 14
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 6
1276	Benefactress, Gibbs	Jan. 30
1352	British Nation, Rowe—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 3
594	Deva Gungadhur, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 16
1362	British Statesman, Tullock	Feb. 23
947	Carin, Gray—Stenhouse & Co.	Feb. 28
1086	Medea, Bennett	Mar. 1
731	Pembrokeshire, Williamson	Mar. 15
814	Flora, Dixon	Mar. 22
1220	Squando, Driver	Mar. 23
941	Robin Hood, Winsborrow	Apr. 7
656	Lord of the Isles, Craigie	Apr. 13
730	Caldera, Jordan	Apr. 15
	Crusader, Kelvert	Apr. 30

FROM SUNDERLAND.

997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22

FROM CALCUTTA.

699	Mountain Laurel	Mar. 21
1243	Mary Stenhouse,	Mar. 28
1931	Accrington	Apr. 2
1533	Stockbridge	Apr. 2
1636	Melbourne	Apr. 2
1278	Janet Cowan	Apr. 4
930	St. Bernard	Apr. 13
1304	Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.	Apr. 16
	Alice (s),	Apr. 19
460	Mary Mildred, Fine	Apr. 22

FROM CLYDE.

1400	Lady Burn, Laing	Dec. 17
713	Glasgow Lloyd (Queenstown Feb. 17)	Jan. 13
989	City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 14
799	City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 15
1169	Peveril of the Peak	Mar. 4
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	Mar. 18
986	City of Ningpo	Mar. 31

FROM AUSTRALIA.

	Landsborough	Dec. 1

FROM SHIELDS.

	Golden Dream	July 11
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 9
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	Flora	Dec. 20

FROM SHIELDS VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	H. A. Brightman (s)	May 4

FROM RANGOON.

594	Chalmers, Helps	Mar. 23
853	G. F. O. Heyn	Mar. 31

FROM AKYAB.

633	Cornelia Adolphine	Apr. 15

FROM COCONADA.

694	Castle Avon, Sheild	Apr. 20

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—May 19th, at Tillary, Shahabad, the wife of W. H. Smith, Esq., of a son.
DeCASSE—May 29th, at Allahabad, the wife of W. DuCasse, Fitter, East Indian Railway, of a son.
MARTEN—May 22nd, at Delhi, the wife of E. J. Marten, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS.

STEWART—May 18th, at Woodlands, Murree, the wife of Lieut. Colonel C. T. Stewart, Royal Engineers.
HAMILTON—May 20th, at Ferozepore, Marianne Graham, infant daughter of J. G. Hamilton, Esq., 30th Regiment, aged 27 days.
JONES—May 25th, at Kussowlie, Arthur Helsham, the only son of Captain H. Helsham Jones, R.E., aged 5 months.
TURNER—May 20th, at Kussowlie, Athill Henry, son of Colonel A. Turner, Bengal Staff Corps.
McNEILLE—May 19th, at Dalhousie, Lieutenant Colonel W. McNeile, C.S.I., Commissioner, Umritsur Division.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.

THE correspondence columns of our contemporary have been lately opening up the discussion that many years ago commenced, as to the advantages and disadvantages of regimental messes. It is therefore worthy of some notice, the fact that the new "Army Service Corps," have, according to recent information, established a club on the same principles as other military clubs, and it does not seem to be the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to interfere with that arrangement, nor to insist, as he has on former occasions, that regimental messes should be continued. There can be no doubt that the interior organization of regimental messes has been of late years very much modified. The changes have been rendered necessary by the numerous instances that have constantly occurred of young men losing not only their positions as officers, but unfortunately also as gentlemen, by a series of extravagant expenditure in entertainments, either private or public.

We have watched regiments leaving this presidency, and in one or two years after arriving in England, we have been struck, on reference to the Army List, to find how many of the younger officers have either left the service, or exchanged into other regiments abroad. Opportunities have arisen when we have met some of our old acquaintances, and in very many cases the officer's embarrassments have commenced from the mess expenses that have been unavoidably thrust upon him, either from a character of hospitality that the regiment has wished to maintain, or from the circumstance that they have been quartered in a city or district, where such entertainment was absolutely required.

It must never be forgotten that the pay of all ranks in the army is quite insufficient for more than mere personal necessaries, and in the ranks of Lieutenant and Ensign this even cannot be anticipated. No one, as a rule, would think of embarking his son in the service unless he could supplement the Government stipend by some allowance, but many consider that a minimum sum is sufficient. To those who are behind the scenes, who know that foreign service is filled by men who are thus limited in their allowance, or who have by former extravagance rendered themselves poor men, it is plain that soldiering is a very gentlemanly but a very insolvent profession in many cases. Anything therefore that will lessen expense without detracting from position and character should receive all attention from right-minded persons. Popularity amongst regiments often seems to depend upon "the mess" "the amount of silver," or the character it attains for being entertainers. Luxuries are paid for, and expenses incurred, that are not really necessary; and, as a rule, but very little difference is made in the deductions for these extras, whether the amount is to be drawn from a colonel or a subaltern's pay.

If our army is to retain its proper social footing, one of two things must be fought for, either an increase of pay, or a reduction of expense. It is constantly said that the curse of home service is the case with which young officers can procure loans, and the numerous harpies that invest London, and by circular or other means endeavour to entangle young men have been severely commented upon and shown up. It is well, however, to recollect that the same man, if he had been placed in a mercantile or other position would, we believe, have had no occasion to apply for these accommodations. How often does a young fellow leave the service and manage to live respectably upon even somewhat less than his former income. There is a something in the army that is a cause of extravagance, it is that something that requires amendment, and we can but feel that the present system of regimental messes has much to say to it.

The foundation of a mess is the rule that payment is required for dinner, *whether the officer is present at the meal or not*. The arrangement of payment for wine has in many regiments been considerably modified, and the officer is not supposed to pay for that he does not drink; but in some "crack" corps they still maintain a system of "mess wines," and their expense is equally shared. The Government will not, and can hardly be expected in these days of retrenchment, to increase the pay of the officer—the man who has honourable and hospitable feelings does not like to be singular amongst his fellows, or a mark amongst his acquaintances. These evils exist in England to a greater extent than they do in India, but instances are now before us where it is considered advisable to insist upon supporting station messes, and only two officers are present who have to sustain the expense between them. The case now, in our mind, is an Artillery mess at a brigade station, and there, a mess house at 90 rupees a month, a staff of servants, a garden, and the entire expense of a station mess is borne by two or at most three officers. There is a club in the station, and within very short distances, the messes of an European and Native Infantry regiment, yet some extraordinary expense is thought necessary to be levied on the officers, who have quite enough to do to live on their pay.

In all large stations a Military Club might be established. Every one would then be enabled to live within his means; if extravagance was indulged in, no one would be to blame, and if the individual rushed into danger and fell, he would drag no one with him. Any rules and regulations might be established to maintain military discipline, and form, (as martinets say is the valve of regimental messes) "a school." A man would pay for what he had or what he wanted, nothing more. Such is not now the rule or the case. In smaller stations where the idea of a club would not be received with favour, a general mess might be tried, and in that case the expense of "appearance" would be so divided that it would not fall injuriously upon any. We merely throw out these hints. We shall doubtless be told that we are endeavouring to sap the very foundation of our army and to undermine the *esprit de corps*, and so on, of our military character. We merely wish to check, if we can, that canker of society generally, and our military society particularly,—debt—and we are confident that our views tend in that direction. Let us enquire how this "Army Service Club" progresses, and take a lesson from its success if it should turn out to be one.

THE *Indian Daily News* has furnished more facts illustrative of the way in which the Temple-Mayo income-tax affects the poor. Not the poor Europeans—poor or rich it is the new gospel of the existing Government that Europeans are fair game, and are to be treated as if the conditions of their existence there were exactly the same as those which apply to the natives of the country. Even exceptional legislation, of doubtful legality, is resorted to in order that all the servants of the Government—we ought to say the State—may be compelled to pay the largest possible amount into the Treasury. We say to pay, but that is a mere form of expression, not quite descriptive of what happens; for the Government takes, and passes an *ex post facto* law to enable it to take the amount decreed by its own authority. It would be doing a public service were some independent man to question the legality of a so-called law which, on a day subsequent to the first of the month, professed to sanction deductions from payments due on the first.

Apart from the rich let us consider the case of the poor. Sir Richard Temple and Lord Mayo said their object was to spare the poor. See how they do it. We extract from the *Indian Daily News* the following story of three poor men summoned before the Collector of Alipore, or one of his deputies, to answer for not having paid the tax. The authority for the statement is Mr. Kerry, a missionary, who previously described the treatment which befel a native Christian in the same district:—

"These men were Hindoos, and had no missionary to state their case for them, and were consequently ordered to pay, not only their original demand of Rs. 9, but an additional Rs. 9 as a fine for not having paid in the first instance within the time prescribed by law. They borrowed the money of their zemindar's gomashtah, and paid in all Rs. 54! Shortly after this they came to me, and told their sad story. I have had it confirmed by several trustworthy witnesses, and have since been to the house of one of the men, so that I have not the shadow of a doubt that an act of gross oppression has been perpetrated on these men, and I fear there is not much hope of their ever getting any remedy. I have brought their cases to the notice of the Collector, and he informs me that they will be enquired into."

Again he writes of some villages south of Calcutta—

"I found among the better class of ryots great excitement on the subject of the Income-tax, increased just now by their learning that the tax has been more than doubled for the current year. In the village where I have been staying, five men were each required to pay Rs. 9, and paid them. From information I have received from my visit to their houses, and from my knowledge of the ryots in this country, I feel certain that four of these men have not an income of Rs. 250 per annum, and I do not believe the other has Rs. 500 per year. I inquired of them their reason for paying. They simply said,—to save ourselves from further trouble, expense, and insult."

Then he mentions an example of gross extortion, where an official demanded Rs. 9 from certain ryots, and let them off altogether for a "consideration," which he put in his pocket. If that story is true an example should be made of the official.

In the nature of the case these enormities must be in course of perpetration all over India, and this is the boon which Lord Mayo and Sir Richard Temple have provided for the poor. Where the money is legally due, there cannot be wanting many instances of extreme hardship. Such are some of the consequences of having a Government which for years has lived, and is still living, beyond its means, in utter disregard of sound principles of polity and of common honesty.

MAJOR GENERAL COTTON, C.S.I., Madras Engineers, has, we learn from the "Pioneer," been granted the vacant good-service pension.

ASSISTANT SURGEON T. HOLMESTED has been appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy in the Grant Medical College, vice Assistant Surgeon W. Knapp.

"IT is said that Major-General Percy Hill, C.B., comes out to India again on the Staff. We ('Pioneer') do not hear where he will be sent to—possibly to Mhow."

CAPTAIN G. BATTISCOMBE, R.A., has been appointed to officiate as an Acting 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance and is attached to the Grand Arsenal, until further orders.

SURGEON MAJOR MILLS, 21st Regiment N. I., performed the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay, in addition to his own, from 2nd to 11th April 1870.

LIEUT.-COL. MORSE, R.A., has been granted ten days' leave of absence from the 3rd instant, and Lieut.-Col. Penn, C.B., will perform the duties of Lieut.-Col. Morse, during his absence.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx, from Trieste to Bombay, left Aden on the 31st ultimo. The same company's steamer Apis, from Bombay to Trieste, passed Aden on the 29th ultimo.

THE first train, laden with girders, passed safe across the Toongabudra river, seventy miles north of Gooty on May 26, and the contractor's train has arrived within eighteen miles of the Bombay line junction.

WE regret to learn from the "Madras Mail" that Captain J. I. Preston, of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, has been severely mauled by a tiger while shikarring in Hyderabad. The Resident sent a dhooly to bring him in.

CONSEQUENT on the death of Lieutenant Colonel McNeile, Major-General Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., has been appointed Commissioner of the Umritsur Division. Mr. Macnabb will officiate as Commissioner of Umballa till further orders.

IT is now definitely stated that the Secretary of State has approved of the application of new consolidated rates of pay to the whole of the Public Works Department. All ranks, says the "Pioneer"—our authority,—benefit by the change.

WE regret to learn that Dr. Russell, R. H. A., died at Allahabad on the 30th May. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy, but the deceased officer had previously been ill, indeed was on his way from Darjeeling via Bombay to England on medical certificate.

REWAH is reported to be suffering very severely from an outbreak of cholera. The Rajah has left his capital—which, with Govingdhur, seems to be the centre of the epidemic—for Deora, about 30 miles south-east of Rewah. A native account of the outbreak puts the mortality down at the incredible figure of 16,000 deaths in eight days.

THE following orders have been confirmed:—Dated 4th April 1870.—By the General Officer Commanding Poona Division of the Army, directing Major H. S. Anderson to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 14th April 1870.—By the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division of the Army, directing Lieutenant-Colonel H. Shewell, Deputy Judge Advocate, to perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant General, in addition to his own, vice Lieutenant Colonel Hewett.

RAIN has at last fallen in Kishnagur, Jessore, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Chuprah, doing in every case great good. The cultivators have taken advantage of the opportune showers to commence sowing their indigo. The tea crops of Assam have benefited much by the recent rain, and in Darjeeling also the weather is very favourable. In Cachar, however, prospects are exceedingly gloomy, and, except in a very few places, the plant is said to be almost dying out for want of moisture.

"WE understand (says the 'Madras Times') that Government has relinquished its intention of attempting to pass the Towns' Improvement and Local Funds Bills before going to the Hills. The select committee have made extensive alterations in the first of these two bills, and their report is ready or nearly so; but they have not yet begun their labours on the Local Funds Bill. We hear that the feeling amongst honorable gentlemen against the bills in their present form is so great that their successful passage through the Council would be by no means a matter of certainty. It is hoped that 'after the recess' the time may seem more opportune for their enactment."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 31ST MAY.

THE Commons have adjourned till the 9th June.

ITALY.

MILAN, 31ST MAY.

Republican bands have appeared in the province of Como. Two battalions are pursuing them.

LONDON, 31ST MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was irregular.

Dhollera 9¼d.
The Manchester Market is flat.
7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 4½d.
8½ lbs. do. 10s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.
The Brisbane and Bywell Castle have arrived from Bombay.

THE DERBY.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 1ST JUNE, AFT.

The following is the result of the Derby:—

Kingcraft	First.
Palmerston	Second.
Muster	Third.

Fifteen horses started.

THE KEY AND THE STABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following effusion was pawed me by a very well-bred dogstar, as we were taking our usual airing a few days ago in the balloon attached by writ of *fi fa* to this establishment. The said balloon having been suddenly attacked by the measles, and descended in order to proceed (by special telegram) to the Lock Hospital,

I do *not* remain,
Sir,
Yours *in nubibus*,
NOL GAM

Up the Chimney,
Colwell-Hatchney,
May 1870, A. D. 36.

This is the Gaum that Nathoo built,
This is the stable, that stood in the Gaum, &c.
This is the key, that locked the stable, &c.

These are the Inamdars, wealthy and stout,
Who agreed to have, turn and turn about,
The charge of the key, &c.

This is the Uncle, so grim to see,
That locked up the stable & boned the key, &c.

This is the highly indignant ne-phew,
Who tried to get in, but it wouldn't do,
Because the uncle, &c.

This is the Magistrate, F. P.,
With his dark clouds, cayenne, and theolo-gie,
Who first tried the question between the two,
On complaint of the highly indignant ne-phew,
Who tried to get in, &c.

This is the case that came at last,
When full two years since the wrong were past,
Before the First Assistant new,
Again to be tried between the ne-phew,
And the stern old uncle, &c.

These are the Barristers, up from Bombay,
Who gave the "First Shishtun" such a field-day,
That he wrung his hands and did inwardly pray,
That the ——— might come and take them away,
Away from the case, &c.

This is the judge, who holds the Sess-
—ions, and well may feel no slight distress,
When he thinks what an awfully garbled mess,
His judgment may be in the local Press,
And bless the Barristers, &c.

This is the BENCH of the Bombay H. C.
Which may settle the matter final-ly,
And possibly think, between you and me,
That two such duffers it never did see,
To spend so much money about the key,
That locked the door, that closed the stable,
That stood in the Gaum that Nathoo built.

BOMBAY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—We would remind our readers that the first of the series of weekly performances which it is proposed to give in the Grant Road Theatre takes place this evening, when the programme will consist of "A Morning Call," "The Comical Countess," and "Le Chalet."

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed a woman named Dulcinia [*not* Del Tobosa] to take her trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court for stealing a currency note for Rs. 100, belonging to Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee, a pleader of the High Court.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Gogaree Mohla concerning the death of a Mahomedan lad, aged about three years, named Dawood Ali, who died that day in consequence of injuries caused by a fall from the staircase of a house. The jury returned a verdict that death had been accidental.

THIS SUPPOSED DEATH FROM MALTREATMENT.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of Saraboo, woman, who died suddenly on the 20th ult. under circumstances which excited suspicion against her husband. The jury, after hearing some further evidence, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased died from the effects of a poisonous dose of arsenic, but that there is no sufficient evidence before this jury to say by whom such arsenic was administered."

THE WEATHER.—A smart shower of rain yesterday morning, lasting about a quarter of an hour, gave the inhabitants of the Fort and its neighbourhood a slight foretaste of the monsoon. It did not improve the temperature during the day, unfortunately; and was heavy enough to cause a little anxiety for the state of the cotton which still lies piled on the Green. The owners of the cotton will no doubt take the hint. By the way the half-moon falls on the 7th. We understand there is some hidden virtue in that fact. The Natives say—and, of course, they are generally to be trusted when they say anything—that the monsoon will break on the 7th or 8th. There is only one prediction, however, which we think absolutely safe—to wit, *Nous verrons*.

THE charge of defamation brought by the proprietor of the *Dnyan Prakash* against Gunesh Bapojee Malwunker is, we are happy to hear, likely to be settled out of Court, and by the intervention of the Shunkeracharya. It is to be settled in such a way as will be like pouring oil upon troubled waters.—*Deccan Herald*, June 1.

SUKHARAM RAMCHUNDER DIXIT, late Nyayadesh of Akulkote, was yesterday committed for trial to the ensuing Sessions on charges of suborning false evidence, abetting the giving of false evidence, giving false information to a public servant, and defamation. The complainant is the late Kharbaree of the Rajah of Akulkote. The Political Superintendent of Akulkote is a witness for the prosecution.—*Ibid.*

VISITORS are now beginning to come into Poona from Mahableshwur. Dr. Cruickshank and family arrived in Poona on Sunday morning last; and each day has witnessed the arrival of some one or other from the hills. We fear, however, that they must feel the change of climate, for we have not yet had a drop of rain. The winds are more promising than the skies; they blow strongly and steadily from the south-west; though we have still a hot sun pouring down upon us its fierce rays from an almost cloudless sky. The rains instead of being earlier promise to be later than usual. —*Ibid.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 31st May, 11-7 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Turkey, 31st May, 8 P.M.; via Russia, 1st June, 3-8 P.M. America via Russia, 31st May, 10-50 P.M. California via Russia, 1st June, 7 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 1st June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 80, barometer 29·810, rainfall 11 cents.

CARWAR, 1st June, 10-29 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light south westerly, thermometer 84, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 1st June, 11-35 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 83.

MANGALORE, 1st June, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 85.

TUTICORIN, 1st June, 10 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south west, thermometer 91, barometer 29·75.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN.

ON Tuesday evening Mr. Beynon, assistant to Messrs. Blascheck & Co., met with a serious accident whilst riding near the Marine Lines. Mr. Beynon had passed from the inside of the Row and whilst his horse, which had taken fright, was nearing the Esplanade Road it is believed he had been caught by one of the trees in the border and so thrown from his horse. The rider fell on his head, the fall was heavy, and so Mr. Beynon sustained severe hurt, receiving severe concussion of the brain. He was cared for by some gentlemen who happened to be at hand, and at once removed to the European General Hospital. Last year, it will be recollected, this gentleman met with a severe accident by being thrown from a horse that he was trying; but we are glad to say that last night, favourable hopes were entertained as to his speedy recovery.

THEFT BY A PARSEE.

IN the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Parsee named Eduljee Framjee, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr. Showell with stealing a silver watch with a gold chain and an English sovereign, of the aggregate value of Rs. 125, the property of Mr. James Richardson Gibson.

Mr. Gibson said—I am acting Superintendent Revenue Survey, Bombay, and live at No 33 Dadur Road. At half past 5 o'clock on the morning of Friday the 20th inst. I left this watch with gold chain and sovereign attached on a table in the drawing-room. When I returned at 9 o'clock I found the watch with appendages missing. I made enquiries of my servants, and one of them named Rutna informed me that he had seen a Parsee walk through the house that morning. I wrote to the Superintendent of Police informing him of the loss of the watch. The following day I called on Mr. Mills, who told me that he would let me know when any of the missing property could be traced. This morning (23rd May), in consequence of what my butler told me, I went to the Mazagon Police office, where this watch and sovereign were shown me. I identified the watch as my stolen watch, but I cannot swear to the sovereign being my property. Shortly afterwards I saw the prisoner. I never saw the prisoner before this occurrence to my knowledge. The watch, chain, and sovereign are of the collective value of Rs. 125. The gold chain has not yet been found.

Mohideen Ebram, a milkman, said that he knew the prisoner since last Friday week, when he saw him in a liquor shop at Oomerc

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

SIMLA, THE 25TH MAY 1870.

THE Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State having, in a despatch dated the 11th February 1870, announced to the Government of India the appointment of General Lord Napier of Magdala, Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, it is hereby notified that General Lord Napier of Magdala has this day taken his seat and the oaths as an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India under the usual salute.—*Gazette of India Extraordinary*, May 26.

OUTWARD BOUND.

THE P. and O. steamer Mongolia arrived at Madras on May 26 with the following passengers from Calcutta:

For Madras—Mr C D Mango; Rev George Jorionidas; Captain K D Coffin, four children; Mr and Mrs Campbell; Mr Money.

For Marseilles—Mr C G Baker, v c; Mr A B Fisher; Mrs Adams; Mr W Child; Mr R B Yates, and Mr Severin.

For Southampton—Mr W H Smith; Mr Campbell; Mrs Gasper; Mrs J O Kinnaly, child, and infant; Mrs Craik, and infant; Miss Webb; William Dennis; F G Snelgrove; J Knott; Rev J R Ward, and Mr G W Danbeny.

The Mongolia left the roads the following evening with the following passengers from Madras:—

For Southampton—Mrs Stokes and two infants; Mr G A Hutchins, and Mr W Dixon.

For Marseilles—Lieutenant Curtis; Mr H F Allan, and Captain Rice.

For Bombay—Captain H Tulloch and native servant, and Mr and Mrs McCulloch and two native servants.

For Galle—Mr H E Stokes.

NICE.

THE thermometer in Lahore is at a hundred and something incredible. Everything is evaporating, water, health, spirits, and officials. Fever is pretty common, and nasty hot winds make night horrible. To-day some thunder was heard, and rain was hoped for, but the affair turned out a mean deception. Three holidays, (in this weather!) have met together in one week, to conspire against our peace of mind. One, Our Sovereign Lady's birthday. The next, resulting from a local belief that Mahomed was once down with bilious fever, and on this day got up and walked in his garden, so all Mahomedans must do likewise. The only change in the performance is that natives here generally get sick *after* 'walking in the gardens." The third, on which day Hindoos go to offer flowers to a round ball of stone somewhere on the Mooltan road eight miles from here.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 27.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

IN an article in the *Hindoo Patriot* reviewing Sir Donald Macleod's career, there appears the following passage:—"He is the author of the Oriental education movement, and has we are sorry to say succeeded so far in leavening the Supreme Government as well as the whole body of the Punjab and North-West officers that the cause of progress and enlightenment is now almost imperilled. We do not by any means deprecate Oriental education—on the contrary, we are warm advocates of the study of the Oriental classics—but at the same time we hold that Western literature and science constitute the Promethean light, which will kindle the life of the nation. It is our deliberate opinion that the man who would suppress English education, is an enemy to India and to civilization."

In the very last number of the *Mofussilite*, in the course of some remarks on the educational question, we said:—"The educated natives understand the question thoroughly. They were lukewarm in the cause of even English education so long as they apprehended it would have a christianizing effect on their countrymen. They now see that both they and the christianizers (we allude to no Government action) misapprehended its tendency, which is to wholly un-faith the people, while giving to them a common language. English, which may one day amalgamate the various races into a homogeneous and politically independent nation."

Let each province have the system of education it desires. If Bengal prefers English to vernacular instruction, let Bengal have her way. If the Punjab, on the contrary, prefers vernacular education let the Punjab have vernacular education. Let each of the provincial peoples have the system they like best. But for no educational system should there be general direct taxation. After providing for the material wants and improvements of the empire, and for all indispensable normal charges is the time for Government to take into consideration how much it may allot for educational purposes. The best educator, however, is a policy certain to better the material condition of the masses. A miserable hand-to-mouth living peasant can have no thought for the mental improvement of his miserv-inheriting offspring. Elevate him and his class to a condition of material prosperity, and there is nothing which could restrain them from building schools themselves.—*Mofussilite*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

COMPLAINTS are rife as to the qualities of Simla water People go to Simla in search of health, but it is possible some cleaner nook in the hills may soon be found more desirable as a summer residence.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

THE weather is too hot to write a long article on the income-tax, but we beg to offer to the assessed a suggestion. If, as is probable, the tax will be disapproved and condemned at home, ought not the Government of India, should it have had even a demi-official hint of such disapproval, to at once prohibit all steps for the assessment and levy of the impost? The honest, open course in gubernatorial matters is true statesmanship.—*Mofussilite*.

THE formation into hill-working parties of a considerable portion of the European force at Rawul Pindee has not been decided on too soon. The men are literally being sent out of the way of their barracks, the heat in which is excessive—unbearable. The lower portion of these barracks is, we are told, devised for various regimental institutions, the men living in the upper storeys, the temperature of which has recently been, it is said, as 103° to 88° and 110° to 95°, compared with that in average private houses.—*Pioneer*.

MR. DAVE CARSON.—The illustrious Dave has come and must take himself off again quickly because,—we almost blush for Madras to have to write it,—there is no room large enough for his use that can be hired. The Banqueting Hall has been refused him, so has Pachesppah's Hall, and so has the Fort Theatre. After these places had been refused he dare not ask for the Memorial Hall. And so he leaves us without making any of us laugh, because no room large enough to accommodate all who would go to hear him can be obtained! When is our theatre to be built, and how long are we to be dependent upon the Governor giving up a part of his own house, whenever a large gathering is desirable?—*Madras Athenæum*.

DINNER TO THE MADRAS VOLUNTEERS.—The dinner given by Lord Napier last Wednesday evening (May 25) at Government House to the officers of our civic corps passed off in a most pleasant and agreeable fashion. There were present, besides His Excellency, Lady Napier, Mrs. Col. Fordyce, Brigadier Shakespeare and others; the following officers of the Guards, Colonel Drury; Major Branson; Captains Allardice, Cardoza, Coleman, DeSouza, Miller and Scharlieb; Lieuts. Atkinson, Blake, Branson, DeSouza and Johnson. The Garrison Band was in attendance. Lord Napier was extremely courteous to the guests, and nothing could surpass the grace and amiability with which Lady Napier did the honours of the evening. We are sure that the guests will ever cherish pleasant recollections of the hospitalities received by them at the hands of His Excellency and Lady Napier, last Wednesday evening.—*Madras Athenæum*.

WILL the Government of India not take a wrinkle from Bob Lowe, and impose a high rate of duty upon cheap arms? The quantity of *Brummagem* guns that find their way into India annually is astonishing, and it is apparently fast increasing. Many of these are carried to the frontier and sold to wild tribes, and our troops and police now find themselves confronted with musket barrels, where a few years back they had only to fear bows and arrows. The Government is very sedulous in restricting the importation of patent arms of precision, but pays no heed to the influx of ordinary guns. This seems to us a mistaken policy. Patent guns require patent ammunition. The importation of such ammunition could be stopped at any time, and the arms would become useless. But the other class of weapon can be adapted by any Moughyr gunsmith, and country powder carries quite far enough to be unpleasant in a jungle scrimmage. —*Pioneer*.

METROPOLITAN DERBY SWEEP (CALCUTTA.)

RESULT OF THE DRAWING.

1st	Prize	Rs. 18,000
2nd	Do.	Rs. 6,000
3rd	Do.	Rs. 3,000
		Rs. 27,000

Nos.	Names.	Horses.
177	Clark and Helkett	Alexander.
4066	I've won Confederacy	Blue Bell, Colt.
2076	Thomas Smith	Thunderstorm.
3553	John Stratford	Holyrood.
2157	Mackintosh and Allan	Sunlight.
4119	N. Y. R. Confederacy	Stanley.
4258	Sold again	Waif.
1059	Tavernor to Warner	Kennington.
1297	Hope Confederacy	Bay Roland.
844	Edwin	King of Scots.
4896	Hunt and Bee	Sivitt.
2801	Edward and Amy	Fuzee, by Cavendish.
4345	A. and A.	Scarborough.
3717	Fred. Langer	Kingcraft.
4059	Clive St. Confederacy	Palmerston.
3166	H. W. Newton	Napier.
3468	M. Louis	Claudius.
5386	Sahibgunge Confederacy	Torreador.
3647	Trevor Lloyd	Prince of Wales.
996	Greek Confederation	Bridgewater.
759	E. C. Markiew	Walter.
978	Birdie	Field.
1998	Alice Etford	Blue Stocking.
3321	W. F. J. A.	Hawthornden.
2764	Will	MacIan.
5150	Half-and-Half	Chancellor.
2303	Marie Louis Palmer	Sunshine.
4965	Albert E. Byrn	Captivator.
297	F. C. Bogle	Astolfo.
1677	Lahore Confederacy	Pandore.
5484	A. Turner	Baron.
2032	Square Confederacy	Asterope.
4093	I've won Confederacy	Normanby.
1973	Loser	Macgregor.
4742	Kate Bradley	Torna.
744	W. G. Taylor	Douglas.
1037	J. C. Rogers	Cradle.
4285	Jas. Dods	Goldsburgh.
1488	T. & B. Confederacy	Stockhausen.
2779	Seir Prusaud	Cymbal.
3996	E. M. Moses	Highclere.
3481	Accountmus	Nobleman.
5063	Poor Peter	Coutts.
2685	Friendly Society	White Seg, Colt.
2556	Charles Ewing	Tabernacle.
4254	Kaquaquamaaby	St. Guthrie.
920	Wm. Weston Glass	Podesta.
3875	The Flukers	Alaric.
2091	E. Van Calsem	Camel.
4822	Butt and Stone	Tarna.
1524	Racaldass Sen	Excisoman.

LOCAL FUNDS TAXATION.

(*Madras Mail*, May 27.)

THE sources of revenue proposed by the Local Funds Bill are, 1st, a cess of one anna in the rupee on the rent value of all land, and 2ndly, a tax of Rs. 4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 1 on all terraced, tiled, and thatched houses. The existing District Road Cess which is to be merged into the new cess, amounts to 6 pies in the rupee. But this amount is found quite insufficient to provide roads between the chief towns and villages in the districts, and thus the work of opening up communication is proceeding far too slowly. We are at a loss to comprehend then how it can be proposed with such a comparatively small increase of revenue as that contemplated by this bill, to undertake so many additional objects of expenditure. It must also be remembered that the proceeds of the Voluntary Educational Cess are to merge in the revenue raised under this Act, and that all subscriptions and donations paid hitherto for the support of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, &c., will cease immediately Government have undertaken their support, and begun to impose taxes for the purpose. We fear that the framers of this measure have overestimated the fertility of their resources, and overlooked legitimate means by which they might be augmented. After taking into account all means of revenue that are available, we are convinced that the amount will require the most careful husbanding, and that the wisest policy will be to eke it out by adopting, as far as may be practicable, the principle of grants-in-aid.

The house-tax it is proposed shall only be imposed on houses, the owners or occupiers of which are not liable to pay the land cess. We see no good ground for this exemption. A house-tax is a very fair means of raising revenue; it is one which existed under the old moturfa, and with which the people are quite familiar. The tax should be a moderately low and graduated one. We are not sure that the classification of dwellings as terraced, tiled, and thatched, is the best that could be adopted. In some parts of the country, all classes live in mud flat-terraced houses, in others thatch is used by the wealthier. It is usually according to the size of the premises, the extent of land covered by dwelling houses, cattle-sheds, out-houses, store-houses, ware-houses, etc., that the wealth of a native family may be judged. It might, therefore, be more satisfactory to charge the house tax according to the superficial area occupied by the house, instead of with reference to the nature of the roof. To avoid the necessity of these measurements which would give much trouble and be vexatious to the householders, the limits of each class should be broadly defined.

In a widely embracing measure of this kind how is it we may enquire, that we find no account taken of several important local funds which at present exist, and which with their separate accounts give a vast deal of trouble to Collectors and the Board of Revenue. Thus, the surplus profits of the cattle pound fund, the lease of ferries and tolls, the renting out of fisheries and the grazing of canal banks, with the sale of avenue clippings, &c., are all now credited to the District Road Fund. Provision should be made with regard to these in the present bill, and the proceeds taken into account. So also, with regard to the Educational Building Fund, the School Fee Fund and the Endowment Fund for the support of the choultries, as the bill deals with the purposes for which each of these funds was constituted. There will then remain the Jungle Conservancy Fund. We do not know that there would be any advantage in amalgamating this with the other funds, as we think that the total proceeds ought for many years to be devoted to the duty of extending and maintaining jungles, and firewood reserves, and planting topes and avenues. But should there be hereafter an available surplus it should of course be credited to the General Local Fund. Then with regard to the Public Bungalow Fund formed by the fees paid by travellers for each day's halt, at one rupee or eight annas, as most of the bungalows are on imperial and not local roads, their support is properly an imperial charge. The present practice is to divide proportionably among the several districts the annual imperial grant under this head, and to limit the outlay of the year to the amount of this grant. Provided an adequate annual grant were made from imperial funds, on account of each public bungalow on an imperial line of road, there would be no objection to transferring to the management of the Local Funds Committee the present buildings with the amount at the credit of the bungalow fund, making at the same time the maintenance of all bungalows on local roads, a charge on local funds in the same way as choultries.

But are there no other legitimate means by which local funds could be increased? The first suggestion we would offer, is the transfer to the Local Fund Committee by Government, of all unoccupied or unclaimed village and town sites, or the land set aside free of assessment for building purposes. Such sites are usually granted free on application, but there is great variety of procedure in acquiring possession, and there are abundant opportunities afforded to the native Government officials to make illicit profit in connection therewith. New sites for building purposes are usually valuable. In the old days it might be the policy of the rulers to hold out inducements of all sorts in order to secure the settling down of an agricultural population who might be made the subjects of taxation in another way. The necessity does not now exist, for with the increase of population, and the sense of security of life and property that has sprung up, the agricultural classes are no long migratory in their habits, and know too well the value of their lands to abandon them recklessly. Thus each community goes on increasing and increasing, and in course of time all the available building sites are occupied, and application has to be made to Government to include some of the arable land within the village limits, the assessment being struck off. Here there is an available source of increase which might well be conceded to local funds. The committees would also be able to lay out streets and markets with due regard to sanitary considerations; they would take measures to prevent the houses being too closely crowded; they would provide for keeping the streets in good order, and for the removal of all filth and rubbish. Old building sites which are private property are sold without difficulty, and were new sites when applied for to be similarly sold, instead of given away, they would find ready purchasers, and no practical hardship would be entailed. The landed proprietor and farmer would provide building site, for his labourers, and all classes for their servants and employés, while a free piece of land might be set aside for those who could not afford to buy sites. In dealing with this subject the bill might also provide for the acquisition of unclaimed and ownerless sites after the giving of notice in a certain prescribed manner. As there is no provision for dealing with these at present, much valuable land in the midst of towns and villages is lying unoccupied, and has practically no claimants, because the original holder's family has died out or migrated, but which none dare take possession of, for fear lest after a house has been built, some claimant to the site should rise up. Such vacant sites are an eye-sore and a nuisance, places where all rubbish is shot, and it would be very desirable if provision could be made for the public acquisition of these after the lapse of a certain time, and after due notice, and then make them a means of adding revenue to our local funds.

A proposal has recently been made for the imposition of a marriage-tax. If this suggestion be not adopted for imperial purposes, it might be availed of in the case of local funds, with great advantages. Reckless expenditure is the invariable rule of marriages according to the inexorable custom of the country. It is a matter of pride for each family to out-do others in the same position of life on such occasions, and many are there that are ruined, and many that begin life with a very heavy burden of debt in consequence of not daring to brave public opinion by a less ostentatious celebration of their nuptials. At such times a lifetime's hoardings are recklessly squandered, and village officers and other subordinates seize the opportunity to claim and obtain a share of the spoil. A tax on marriages, therefore, would be by no means unpopular, and might be imposed as a per-centage on the declared expenditure of each wedding which it would be a matter of pride for the parties to announce as large as possible. This would in fact be a tax on family pride, and were the proceeds devoted to local purposes it would be paid as cheerfully as the contributions of the ryots to that mysterious head *Grama khurch* or village expenses.

On a former occasion we suggested that the cost of all sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals might defrayed from local funds as well as the arrangements required for preserving order in such large assemblies. To meet this a small poll-tax, or toll, might be levied on all visitors, a trifling amount in the case of each, which would be readily paid. Such a tax is indeed now very often levied, and goes either to swell the revenues of some temple shrine, or is appropriated to his own use by the Zemindar in whose territory the fair or festival is held. In some cases all the trade that enters or leaves a town is thus taxed, and a commission is charged on every separate transaction of buying or selling. These are taxes that have no authority for their imposition, and yet are so readily collected that they are sometimes even farmed out.

The last suggestion which we would offer is the desirability of placing all burial and burning grounds under some rules of conservancy. This is provided for by the Towns' Improvement Act, but nothing is done in this way in the villages, though it might be easily attended to by village officers with a small grant from local funds. There is something very revolting to the civilized mind in the neglected and uncared-for state of all native burial grounds, and in the absence of any decent appliances in ordinary cases in carrying out cremation. We have no wish to interfere with the feelings of the people in regard to their practices in the disposal of their dead. Let there be caste committees to arrange these matters, but let all things be done decently and in order. Let the burial ground be securely fenced to keep out dogs, jackals, and wild beasts; let the graves be dug sufficiently deep to prevent the bodies being dug up again; let the graveyards be kept clean and not made a receptacle for filth and abomination; and let them be at a reasonable distance from human dwellings. For burning grounds there should also be distinct places set aside; the ground should be kept clean; fuel should bestored; and no remains should be removed till the corpse is reduced to ashes. To meet the small cost entailed by such arrangements a small fee might be charged on all bodies burnt or buried, and credited to local funds. In short, we believe that very much might be done to improve the health, comfort, and convenience of the population residing in villages, if Government would introduce local taxation for local purposes in a judicious manner, and let the money be spent under the villagers' more immediate superintendence on objects by which they directly benefit; the Government should encourage the people to help themselves, instead of simply collecting more and more taxes every year, and leaving the expenditure to large departments. And the Government should frankly bow to public opinion and demand as a right from the Imperial Government a reduction of taxation in this Presidency for imperial purposes proportionate to the retrenchment that that Government will make by our meeting local expenditure from purely local sources. We reserve for another occasion the consideration of the proposed working of the measure.

A STROLL TO LEH.

CHAPTER VIII.

I LEFT Leh on the 11th August and retraced my steps by the road I had come, as far as the Tagalany [illegible] of the pass, instead of descending into the valley towards the lakes by the route already described, I now diverged to the westward, my new path leading along the crest of the pass for some distance, then descending slightly across a small valley of easy slope, and then ascending another spur of the same mountain, scarcely inferior in height to the pass itself. From this point a very long but easy declivity led to a Tartar encampment (for summer resort only) named Zara, distant about twenty-eight miles from Gya. This place is situated on the banks of a stream which issues from a snow-bed on one of the high points of the range just crossed. About an hour before reaching the Tartar camp I passed a herd of kiang, which were grazing almost in company with some ponoys belonging to the camp. The tents of the Tartars were, of course, black blanketing and might have been made from yaks' hair. These people were herding immense flocks of sheep and goats, and towards evening, as they were all driven in from the wide plains to the bank of the stream, they seemed really countless. These shepherds were most civil and obliging and brought me milk in abundance and ghee for the servants. From among them I hired a man to accompany me across the desert as far as the inhabited portion of Lahoul with half a dozen goats. From Zara to the first village "Durcha," in Lahoul, is about a hundred and thirty miles, and throughout this distance there is no permanent human settlement. The first march from Zara took me to a little green oasis of grass called Pagmoor, about fifteen miles in a wide shallow valley. A small spring oozed from the ground at the head of it, and after flowing a short distance, marked by the strip that followed its course, disappeared again. This water froze over completely at night and thawed during the day. This spot is most remarkable for marmots. I did not often see them while walking on the line of march, but here shortly after my tent was pitched they came out of their burrows and sat outside, occasionally making short excursions and soutling back on the slightest alarm. They are of the size of a large hare, but more stoutly built and much the same colour: the head is not unlike that of a guinea-pig. They have a thick stumpy tail, which they jerk up straight from the ground in a curious way, and their gait when moving is awkward, giving at first the impression of lameness; their cry is something like a squirrel, but louder and more harsh. It was an amusement to me to watch these little animals in such a wild as this, and I had ample opportunity of doing so, for one of my servants, who had loitered behind, was reported missing in the evening. I was therefore compelled to halt here the next day and send my yak drivers and goatherd to seek him. The nights were intensely cold, and I feared that even the one night's exposure might kill the unfortunate man, but to my great relief the men found him and brought him into camp the following evening, looking rather the worse for his escapade, but not disabled. He had lost his way, a thing very easy to do in these wide plains, and if my yak driver had not come upon him he must quickly have perished of cold and hunger. The next morning after crossing a ridge at an elevation of over 17,000 feet (by the way I should record here as a symptom of the rarity of the air that copious bleeding from the nose followed the climb up this hill, the only time this happened), I found myself on the margin of an immense plain, fully twenty miles across each way. It seemed, and I have no doubt was the site of a dried-up lake. It took me four hours' walking to reach the centre of this. On my way I saw a number of hares, great big fellows of an ashen colour, who all seemed to start up from the ground suddenly, and nearly all within shot. I passed, too, a small flock of Ovis Ammon recognizable a long way off by their enormous horns. They were in ground where I could have stalked them easily, for beyond them I could see that the plain was broken by the prolongation of low spurs running from the hills that bounded it. And the ground would have suited admirably. I did regret this time that I had no rifle. In the centre of this wide expanse I found another small camp of Tartars on their way to Zara, and halted with them for breakfast at noon. Continuing my journey through the afternoon, I met a fukeer of the normal Indian type, I stopped and spoke to him. He said he was going to Leh to worship; he was quite alone, and depended entirely on alms, taking his chance of charity from the travellers he might meet. This road, despite its appearance, proved to be frequented, as from time to time I met and passed small parties of laden ponеys. I arrived in the afternoon about 4 P.M. at the verge of the plain, where, at the base of a range of hills, ran a considerable stream with perpendicular banks eighty to a hundred feet deep. The river having cut its way to that depth in the soft alluvial soil of the plain, its channel is not visible until you come close to it. Fording this, I found myself amongst a maze of hills, and gradually nearing the Langalacha Pass I halted for the night, just short of the entrance thereto. This pass at its highest point, 16,000 [illegible] above the sea and at no part much less than 16,000, is a very tortuous, and almost, so it appears to the traveller, interminable defile. Khan Lujul, at the northern extremity, forms its gate, with some of the most stupendous pillars of rock the imagination can conceive; colossal pinnacles of stone are reared on either hand; their bare scarped sides looking quite perpendicular from below to a height of from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet above the path. The narrowness of the gorge, to which this giant porch gives access, heightens the effect, and there is a stern savage grandeur about the scene that is very striking. There is a considerable ascent over very rough ground, the ruined steps as it were to this entrance. But after surmounting these and getting fairly within the rift, the road for the next twelve miles is as dreary as monotony and confinement can make it. Even after arriving at the crest of the Lachalang there is little improvement, as another long crooked defile succeeds. Although I walked steadily on the whole day, and must have covered five and twenty miles, I did not succeed in emerging from this deep corridor. The latter half of the journey was a slight descent, and I encamped as it grew dusk on the most level bit of ground I could find. The next day, the 19th August, three more miles of this defile brought me to another large river, to the bank of which I descended some eight hundred feet. Here my paths struck to the eastward and followed the stream. The valley was here very wide and open, and the whole scenery was rapidly changing in appearance. The mountains had lost their mound-like character, becoming lofty, bold and precipitous, casting vast broad masses of shadow across the river. Though the total absence of trees still bore negative testimony to the general elevation of the tract of country we were now traversing, it had quite lost the distinctive peculiarity of the Thibetan plains. At about 2 P.M. on the 19th I had reached the banks of the Surap. Here the scenery is very fine of its kind, bare and sterile as it is, its vastness, and strong contrasts of light and shade, of plain and precipice, make it very impressive. The mountains fall back leaving a broad valley six or seven miles across, and extending along the stream as far as the eye can reach. The fording this river gave us great trouble, the extreme coldness and the force of the current making even the yaks dislike facing it. About seven miles beyond this ford, I encamped on the high bank of a small tributary of the Surap, where grass, soft and green, not, as heretofore, spiky, occurred occasionally on small level plateaus, and the flocks of pigeons and other birds were noticeable again. I left my ground on the 20th August as soon as it was light enough to see, and at 10 A.M. I reached a place known as Kilang. Here is a very pretty little lake of clear water with turfy banks surrounded by the most harsh and rugged mountains I have ever seen. Shortly after passing the lake the path rises over a ridge of broken stone which looks as if it had been produced quite recently by some terrific earthquake. The edges of the huge fragments strewn in confusion over each other being sharp and not apparently weather-worn. Much of this rock is quite black and a vitrious glaze over many of the blocks attests the action of fire. High above the confused débris rise very lofty mountains covered with snow, and the view from this ridge was most remarkable for its wildness and desolation. Descending from this spot I found myself again in a defile which proved to be the entrance to the Baralacha pass. This defile was narrow only for a short distance and at its extremity was another small lake, prettier even than the first. On its banks grew a quantity of rhubarb, the stalks of which I gathered, and which proved of excellent flavour and most welcome as a vegetable. Skirting this lake for a quarter of a mile and bearing slightly to the westward we entered the Baralacha Pass. Very greatly inferior to the Purung-la and Tagalany passes in height, in magnificence of scenery it far surpasses both. In place of a narrow ravine such as the Sangalacha, whence the traveller can see nothing but the river at his feet, and the impending precipice right and left, this pass is a broad gorge sweeping through one of the highest ranges in the world. On each flank at a sufficient distance to be completely visible in all their grand proportions, the snowy mountains aligned themselves with the regularity of pillars along some gigantic aisle. From summit to base, clad with one dazzling sheet of unbroken silver, these sublime masses fill alike the eye and the mind. Their vastness, their deep repose, and their stainless purity seem to lift the gazer's thoughts beyond the world, to seek the spirit of this solitude. Dwelling within the shadow of these glorious mountains no wonder that the Budhist religion is a tolerant mysticism, for bigotry and formalism could not exist here. The mere wayfarer, while but passing a few hours within their influence cannot but own its power, and feel as Byron hath it "what he can [illegible] remember in this "Avenue of Mountains" the sight could stray beyond them all far away as it seemed over the edge of the world making one draw one's breath involuntarily at the very thought of the mighty plunge. Though the day was beautifully bright an occasional roar like that of thunder was heard as some huge avalanche fell from amongst those dizzy heights. I saw but one sign of these, and that was but as a wreath of steam on the mountain side, but the noise occurred some three or four times within as many hours. Shortly after attaining the highest point in this most magnificent of passes the road bends again to the westward and runs by the bank of yet another little lake. This, however, has no grassy banks, but is hemmed in by very broken and barren rocks. The water here is of very great depth, and seen from above is of the darkest green approaching to black. A steep descent from this pool takes the traveller again into a deep ravine, from which he cannot be said fairly to emerge until he reaches Lahoul, which is in point of fact a continuation of the defile opened out to a valley. For many miles from the little lake above mentioned the rugged cliffs on either hand are of metaliferous rock and apparently very rich in ore, both of iron and copper. So abundant is the former metal that the streams are bright red with iron rust, and I noticed great blocks of ore that seemed really malleable without smelting. Great veins of bright green ore as rich in colour as malachite were constantly to be remarked. Pity that the whole district from its great altitude (at least 15,000 feet) its inaccessibility, and its distance from any sources of fuel of labour, and of food, is quite incapable of being turned to account Traversing this metallic region the ravine descends to a point called Zingzingbir, where Tartars and others generally encamp. Then after passing a very small hamlet called Patseo, where the stream flowing from the last described lake is crossed by a bridge, the village of Durchu, in Lahoul, I reached on the 21st August. Here two streams flowing at right angles one from either hand meet that which I had followed, and the united river flows due south. Encamping here three or four hundred feet above the water, a bright moonlight night showed to extreme advantage a most beautiful landscape, giving promise for Lahoul of scenery, which was not by any means fulfilled. From this point, having exchanged my yaks and Thibetan drivers for coolies, and dismissing my goatherd and his little flock, with due rupees and thanks for their uniform cheerfulness, hard work, and good behaviour, I made three long and rather uninteresting marches to Kokser on the Chenab. The only place of interest on this road was Kulang, the residence of two German missionaries. I ought to notice the re-appearance of trees, in the usual order: first, the birch near Patseo, next, the pencil cedar and apricot trees at Kulang. The wild gooseberry was met with again here, and the fruit was ripe, and though very acid not quite flavourless or unpalatable. At Kulang one of the hospitable missionaries gave me breakfast. He had a very nice house and a garden quite bright and gay with English flowers. Having the remembrance of the Kotgurh missionary efforts in my mind I did not ask the number of his converts. Barring the extreme solitude of the winter, for when the Rotung Pass is closed by the snow, all exit from Lahoul is absolutely impossible, he seemed to think that his lines had fallen in pleasant places. I reached Kokser on the 24th August after an extremely long and monotonous march. There is a bungalow here (but it is a mere shell) at the bridgehead over the Chandra (Chenab) river. It will be remembered that the journey to inspect this bridge was indirectly fatal to Lord Elgin. Immediately above the river rises the range here crossed by the Rotung Pass. A perfect gale of wind raged the whole afternoon while I rested at Kokser, and indeed I had to abandon the bungalow which had neither doors nor windows that would close, and seek the protection of my tent. The next morning ere the sun rose while sitting in the verandah of the bungalow I was amused by the gambols of two stoats (actually resembling the English), a full-grown and a young one. Whether the latter's education was proceeding I can't say. I sat perfectly still and unnoticed by either, and they came within two or three yards of my chair. The old one made itself perfectly rigid, sticking out its little feet in a stiff and most absurd way, whereupon the young one, leaping from behind, would seize it by the ear, and drag it for twenty yards or more over rough stony ground, the old one all the time preserving the semblance of a stuffed specimen. Then the two would execute a sort of *pas de deux* of the most fantastic kind, bounding about as though made of India-rubber—than *de capo*, the younger again carrying off the old one. The little one was not much stouter, though perhaps a trifle longer than an ordinary mouse. I left them at their gambols, where I addressed myself to cross the bridge and ascend the Rotung. But the account of this I reserve to the next chapter.—*Pioneer*.

INDIA TO EUROPE BY THE "IMPERATRICE."

PARIS, 27TH APRIL.

I SENT you some particulars of our voyage in the Imperatrice as far as Aden, and I suppose my letter reached you in due course: I now propose to continue the account up to the time of our arrival at Marseilles. At Aden we took in more passengers, chiefly from the Mauritius, who proved to be very pleasant, agreeable people, among them was the widow and daughter of the late Doctor Hatchard, Bishop of the Mauritius, whose deeply lamented and most unexpected death occurred so soon after his consecration and arrival in that colony. With them were the Reverend Mr. Pattrick and family, who had accompanied the Bishop out to the East. This party was quite an acquisition to our little community, for, in addition to the sunshine of their amiable genial nature, the ladies were accomplished performers on the piano and equally so as vocalists, and "discoursed sweet music" most charmingly, a pleasure which was highly appreciated. After this accession to our number we used to have divine service on Sunday, a portion of the deck or saloon being screened off for that purpose, but the attendance on those occasions was never large owing very naturally to the majority of those on board being members of the Church of Rome. At this time we must have numbered pretty nearly three hundred souls, of many nationalities, exclusive of the crew. When thrown among a large assemblage of people, within so circumscribed a space as even the limits of a steamer of over 3,000 tons burden, it is interesting to study their various peculiarities—individual as well as national, in temperament, manners, habits, conversation, and a hundred other things; and both instructive and suggestive to listen to the criticisms passed each upon his or her neighbour's idiosyncracies—in some instances mild and reasonable, in others withering and unjust, precisely as either the milk of human kindness or the acrid humours of a splenitic distemper, prevailed at the moment. I do not carry peas or potatoes to my mouth with a knife, but my *vis-a-vis* does. He takes a bone between his digits to facilitate the operation of picking it. I do not. I drink my malt pure and unadulterated, my neighbour likes his diluted with water and flavoured with sugar and the faintest idea of a lemon. He occasionally imbibes sugar and water. I prefer B and S. I am of a comparatively queit and silent turn, but my friend over the way is lively and communicative. Another is in a constant state of excitement, ever ready to dance or sing or do any other mortal thing, while I am content to be merely a spectator or listener, or it may be a book worm. Well, what of all this? May these and a hundred other differences not be explained by national habitude and individual temperament, and therefore ought they not to be judged in a tolerant spirit? Of course it is quite another thing where a person makes himself or herself wantonly disagreeable or offensive, as in a case which I shall presently relate, when an appropriate reproof is not only desirable, but becomes a social duty. Sir William Denison in one part of his book, "*Varieties of Viceregal life*," referring to John Bull's bias in favour of everything English, makes a very pertinent observation thereon. He says, "We Englishmen are too apt to insist upon the adoption of our rules and habits in everything, and having satisfied ourselves that any given system is best for us, we jump at once to the conclusion that it is best for every one else, and insist upon its adoption by others." Although in this extract Sir William refers more particularly to political institutions, yet it applies equally to the topic I am now upon. The matter I alluded to above is this: a lady of the "fat, fair, and forty" type, painfully addicted to an egotism bred of unmitigated vanity, and overweening in the extreme, received a quiet reproof which created much entertainment on board when it became generally known. She was mistaken for a *Nurse*, a "*Sairey Gamp*," and the wound which her terribly inflated conceit received from being addressed as such, refused for a long time to be healed. She had but herself to thank however for this well deserved and very fitting snub. India! India! you have much to answer for, for the number of silly heads and weak minds which you have thrown off their balance, by giving success, position and easy cricumstances to many who could have hoped for none of these good things in fatherland or elsewhere!! To return to my narrative: we left Aden on the 25th March, and after the first forty-eight hours in the Red Sea experienced a very appreciable change for the better, in the temperature of the atmosphere, (in my previous letter I told you how dreadfully we suffered from the heat between Galle and Aden), and by the time we reached Suez, it was cool enough to permit of our sleeping in our cabins. At 9 A.M., on the last day of March we left Suez and entered M. de Lesseps' famous canal, and got on pretty well until late in the afternoon, when, not [illegible] our vessel ran [illegible] bank. The Imperatrice, drawing 20 feet 3 inches of water I believe having touched ground repeatedly, was at length brought up by two steamers ahead of us (one of them the P. and O. boat Nubia being, one or both I am not quite certain, aground), and fast aground. There we remained for the night. The following morning (1st April) the vessels referred to managed to get off again, and the Imperatrice followed them, proceeding without any material interruption until within probably 30 miles of Port Said, where her screw becoming embedded in sand, being forced through the sand for some distance, came to utter grief. Further progress without aid was, after this, impossible, and we consequently lay there all night. Almost the first piece of information which greeted our ears the next morning (2nd April) was, that a canal steamer had during the night been run into by another, and sunk forward of us, and as at this point the canal is not more than its ordinary width, we anticipated considerable delay before the passage could be made clear. Fortunately our fears were not realized—whether because the report was simply a *canard*, or that the obstruction had been removed, or the channel was broad enough for the Imperatrice to give the sunken steamer a wide berth, I can't say, but two steam tugs (one belonging to the Canal Company and the other to the P. and O.) having come to the rescue, the Imperatrice was towed into Port Said that evening (2nd April). The Suez Canal, it cannot be denied, is a grand undertaking, and *completed* must very largely increase and facilitate the commerce of the world, and eventually bring about a brotherhood of nations closely united in the bonds of natural interests; but the undertaking is practically still in *embryo*, and it is perhaps to be regretted that the canal should have been opened so prematurely as it was. In its present state it may do very well for vessels drawing fifteen or sixteen feet of water—possibly a foot or so more, but before the canal can become a perfectly safe and easy highway between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, for vessels of heavy burden—3,000 tons and upwards—it will be absolutely necessary to both widen and deepen it very considerably, and to have recourse to some method to keep the sides, which are unfaced, from falling in. Some parts of the canal too take the form of an almost perfect S., and vessels of any very great length would, I imagine, find it extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, to follow such sinuosities, *without the aid of a keel furnished with vertebræ*. Instead of getting through the canal—120 miles in length—in, as some expected, 14 hours, others forty, we were from 9 A.M. on the 31st March to about 5 P.M. on the 2nd April—say 56 hours; and then we were detained at Port Said, after this until the morning of the 6th, so that taking the canal route was, under the circumstances mentioned, the cause of our voyage being prolonged some six days beyond the ordinary time. Owing to the accident to the Imperatrice's screw, the M I Steamer Pelusa was sent from Alexandria for the passengers and cargo of the former vessel, and arriving at Port Said on the 5th April took all on board after dinner that afternoon, and at daylight the next morning steamed into the Mediterranean. Many were the conjectures as to the kind of weather we should have in this sea, but before we had been in it many hours all surmisings were at an end, for a strong head wind and a wild, troubled sea, caused a good many of us to collapse, among them your correspondent and this weather continued until we reached the snow-capped island of Candia (or Crete) belonging to the "*sick man*," and forming the southern boundary of the Grecian Archipelago—on the 8th April, under the lee of which we were sheltered, and thus found ourselves in comparatively smooth water again. During these forty-eight hours of rough weather, the biliary secretions were pretty freely squeezed out of us, as you may be sure, and after recovery it was no wonder that we were unanimously voted a most cloying, chirruppy and what not. On Sun

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON ELECTRICITY.

On May 5 Professor John Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., delivered his second lecture at the Royal Institution, on "Electrical Phenomena and Theories." In the course of the lecture he said:—"What, then, is the thing that causes magnetic attraction? The human mind has long striven to realize it. Thales (600 B.C.) thought that the magnet possessed a soul. Cornelius Gemma, in 1535, supposed invisible lines to stretch from the magnet to the attracted body, a conception which reminds us of Faraday's 'lines of force.' Cortes di Lodi thought the iron the natural nutriment of the magnet. Descartes embraced magnetic phenomena in his celebrated theory of vortices, and in our day Clerk Maxwell has worked in this direction. Æpinus assumed the existence of a magnetic fluid. Coulomb assumed the existence of two fluids, each self-repellant, but mutually attractive. Ampère deemed a magnet an assemblage of minute electrical currents, which circulated round the atoms of the magnetized body. These conceptions are sometimes exceedingly useful as a means of connection and classification, even when we do not believe them to be true. William Thomson deduces magnetic phenomena from 'imaginary magnetic matter,' thus giving the mind the conception while distinctly releasing it from the belief. The real origin of magnetism is yet to be revealed." Towards the close of this lecture Professor Tyndall told of Faraday's discovery that all substances are acted upon by magnetism, and that the majority of them are feebly repelled by the magnet, though iron and a few other substances are strongly attracted. Bismuth is more strongly repelled than any other diamagnetic body, yet according to Weber the magnetism of a thin bar of iron exceeds the diamagnetism of an equal mass of bismuth about two-and-a-half million times. The lecturer suspended a pellet of bismuth near the horizontal pole of an electro magnet, and illuminated both with the electric light, so that images of them were projected on the screen by means of a lens. When the soft iron was magnetized the little lump of bismuth was seen by the whole audience to be repelled. Lastly, Professor Tyndall gave a very technical lecture by exhibiting some of the very sensitive apparatus used to measure feeble [illegible] actions, which apparatus is inexplicable without the aid of diagrams.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The annual dinner of this association was given at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on May 4. Mr. Charles Blacker Vignoles, F.R.S., president of the society, took the chair.

The Chairman gave the toast of the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers.

Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., responded for the army. It was impossible, he said, to deny that the engineer element was of very great importance in the art of war, and they were about to increase that importance by the novelties which were introduced in the art of war. There was no branch of the civil community that gave such assistance to the military as engineers. It was very satisfactory to find how readily they came to the front and enrolled themselves in the ranks of the Volunteers.

Sir E. Belcher, in the absence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who had to leave at an early period of the evening, acknowledged the compliment for the navy.

The Chairman then gave "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers," coupled with the name of Earl Granville.

Earl Granville, who was received with cheers, returned thanks.

The Chairman next proposed "The Houses of Lords and Commons," coupled with the names of the Earl of Derby and the Solicitor-General.

The Earl of Derby, who, upon rising, was received with loud cheers, said he had the greatest pleasure in returning thanks on behalf of that branch of the Legislature of which accident and the constitution of the country had made him a member. He, at least, would claim whatever of fair responsibility devolved on him as having taken part in those Parliamentary committees often in the one House and once or twice in the other—before which engineer matters were discussed. He did not altogether agree in the account which the President had given of those inquiries, for he thought it most commonly happened that, instead of the engineers being browbeaten and [illegible] to silence, they did pretty well with the committees as they pleased. (Laughter.) With regard to the House of Lords, he could not say that at the present time they were exactly suffering from overwork; and perhaps it might even be said that they did not set to the country in general a remarkable example of industry. All he could say was, that the fault was not theirs. They did such work as came to them; but when the stream was dry the mill could not work. They had not done so, he should say, for a hundred years past; but nevertheless he believed that in the present and in the future, as in the past, there remained to them special functions to discharge, and an appropriate sphere of public utility. (Hear, hear.) Every year, by the nature of the case, the House of Commons became more and more burdened with multifarious duties, which it could not thoroughly discharge, yet which, from a very natural feeling, it did not altogether like to part with. Well, they all knew that work done in a hurry was apt to be scamped—(laughter)—and that such work, before it was finally turned out, required to be well looked over. It was that looking over, that supervision, which it seemed to him was their most appropriate function. (Hear, hear.) He really believed this was much more their duty than that which was more commonly and popularly attributed to them—the duty of merely retarding for a certain very limited period the doing of certain things which must necessarily be done sooner or later. That duty was one for which he thought they had some special advantages. As a body, they were taken from amongst the educated classes, and he believed that they fairly represented the average intelligence of those classes. They were, as every public body ought to be, and must be, responsible to the public, responsible collectively to the people at large, although not responsible individually to any fraction of the public. National opinion they were bound to obey, and did obey; but to temporary or local prejudices they could afford to be, and it was their duty to be, indifferent. (Hear, hear.) He did not know that he could claim for the House of Lords collectively any very close connection with the profession—the noble profession—of engineering; although he did know this, that if as a body they should happen to be travelling by railway, and if the communication were to break down, there were two or three members of their body who, with proper appliances, would be perfectly capable of putting it to rights. But, in the main, their work lay in a different direction. Still, they might say, they had something to do with the industry and engineering history of the country. They could not deliver a lecture upon the steam-engine in which there should be no mention of the name of Worcester; they could hardly tell the story of the great iron industry of this country without some reference to the family of Dudley; they could not speak of inland navigation without giving his due to that Duke of Bridgwater to whose perseverance, amidst many difficulties and many obstacles, was mainly owing the development of the canal system of this country, and which has greatly contributed to the present position of Manchester and Liverpool. Civil engineering, notwithstanding the vast scale it has now reached, was a modern profession. While the House of Lords contained some eighty names which owed their position to the profession of the bar, and hardly fewer who had been placed by naval and military successes, those who owed their position in that body to industrial pursuits were as yet comparatively few. Yet there were names—and he might mention those of Beiper and Wolverton—who represented the latest elements of modern civilization, and in saying it who he thought and felt—and saying it, not in the interest of the engineering profession, which could very well take care of itself, but in the interest of the House of Lords—when he said that he sincerely hoped and believed that the next generation would see that too brief list very considerably extended. (Cheers.)

The Solicitor-General, in responding for the House of Commons, stated his belief that Among the long history of that House it never had a more abundant share of respect and consideration than it had now. It represented with singular fidelity both the strength and the weakness—for it had its weakness—of the great nation of which it was the chief outward organ. No man could have sat in the House of Commons without conceiving a great and sincere admiration for the many high and manly qualities which it habitually displayed. He believed there was no place where real weight of character was more highly honoured and where simple honesty of purpose had more authority. On the whole it had, he believed, the greatest pride and pleasure in that distinguished men, and, without the smallest reference to party politics, as far as he had seen, it was very forbearing in judgment and generous in the construction of motives. (Cheers.)

Lord Chief Justice Bovill proposed "Prosperity to the Institution of Civil Engineers." Commencing with a small number of men some sixty years ago, it had gone on increasing till it included in its ranks many of the most distinguished scientific men of the day.

Mr. Bidder, the senior past president, replied, and gave the "Health of the Visitors."

His Grace the Archbishop of York, in responding, alluded to technical education, and said that to no body of men was it more important than to civil engineers.

The concluding toasts were those of "Literature, Science, and Art," given by Mr. Fowler, and acknowledged by the Right Hon. Sir Francis Head, Bart., Dr. Tyndall, F.R.S., and Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and the "Health of the President," which was proposed by the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.

FORM OF VERDICTS.—An American paper proposes "Justifiable Insanity" as a convenient form of verdict in many cases.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 56 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

MR. DISRAELI'S HUMOUR.

(*Spectator*, May 7.)

We have spoken elsewhere of the general characteristics of Mr. Disraeli's new novel, and not spoken of them very respectfully; but the book gives us a good occasion for a few words on the most attractive characteristic of Mr. Disraeli's intellect,—his humour, in regard to which "Lothair," though not perhaps his strongest, is by no means his weakest work. Mr. Disraeli's humour is, of course, as every one knows, chiefly satirical, but it is satirical humour of a special kind. It has nothing in it of the subdued hatred and veiled ferocity of true satire. There is nothing in it of the disposition to thrust, like Thackeray, at the very roots of life, and expose the falsehoods which are not less hateful than they are pitiful. Mr. Disraeli's satire is the satire of a man who enjoys, above everything, combining a certain falsetto grandeur of conception with very vulgar realities,—who brings a speculative intellect to the analysis of worldly affairs, and studies the tricks of fashion or of trade as if he were analyzing the philosophy of history or the purposes of Providence. Mr. Disraeli loves the intellectual-incongruous,—with the stratum of disappointment uppermost. When he talked of our Abyssinian army "hoisting the standards of St. George on the mountains of Rassalas," he introduced a medley of associations of the most incongruous description, which a critic at the time very justly described as excellent "after its rococo fashion." There is always something of the same ornament run mad, or, as he himself calls it, "ornate jargon" in Mr. Disraeli's humour, and he never forgets to make you conscious of the madness and to leave the flavour of it lingering upon you. And since a very debased style of architecture may be the best possible instrument for a mocking humour, when consciously used for that purpose, Mr. Disraeli's rococo style is by no means debased for its purpose. He applies the forms of the most lofty thought and sentiment to the display of Taper and Tadpole's self-importance, the sublime sorrows of French cooks, the pure enthusiasm of jewellers, and the bold hypotheses of transcendental ladies. For instance, the speculations of Apollonia,—otherwise Mrs. Putney Giles, wife of Lord Lothair's legal adviser and agent,—on the probable results of a change in the course of the Gulf Stream, and the conceivable effect of a few hard winters at Rome in "putting an end to Romanism," give an average illustration of this type of humour. But the noblest illustration by far is the despair of the great unappreciated French cook, Leander, in "Tancred":—

"Leander, my lord, has been dressing dinners for a week,—dinners, I will be bound to say, which were never equalled in the imperial kitchen, and the Duke has never made a single observation, or sent him a single message. Yesterday, determined to outdo even himself, he sent up some escalopes de laitances de carpes à la Bellamont. In my time I have seen nothing like it, my lord. Ask Philippon, ask Dumoreau, what they thought of it! Even the Englishman, Smit, who never says anything, opened his mouth and exclaimed; as for the marmitons, they were breathless, and I thought Achille, the youth of whom I spoke to you, my lord, and who appears to me to be born with the true feeling, would have been overcome with emotion. When it was finished, Leander retired to this room—I attended him—and covered his face with his hands. Would you believe it, my lord! Not a word—not even a message. All this morning Leander has waited in the last hope. Nothing, absolutely nothing! How can he compose when he is not appreciated?"

In that, and in the whole passage of which this is but a specimen, there is a humour of intellectual burlesque such as few men have displayed in equal force to Mr. Disraeli. And in the new novel we have something of the same kind, though with a good deal less of burlesque and more of humorous insight into the heart of a tradesman's feelings. The sketch of Mr. Ruby the jeweller is among the best of Mr. Disraeli's pictures, and though it is sufficiently flavoured with sarcasm, there is less of intellectual satire in it than in almost any of its companions. Nothing can be more real even, than the preliminary description of Mr. Ruby's manner in just sliding various attractive jewels under his patron's notice which he does not see jewels under his patron's notice which he does not see *as* jewels, before he comes to the point of the pearls which he *has* asked for. The patience with which he ignores Lothair's special demand, and yet seems quite indifferent to forcing anything specially on his attention so long as he makes enough separate impressions, and, again, the *abandon* with which he carelessly pours out a packet of diamonds before his great customer, mentioning each casually, as he touches one of them, "with the long nail of his little finger," that "that is worth seven hundred guineas, the whole packet worth perhaps ten thousand pounds," are described with a fidelity to tradesman's manners worthy almost of Dickens. But Mr. Disraeli's special touch reappears when Mr. Ruby becomes conscious of the subject of pearls. The greasy devotion of the great jeweller is here delightfully expressed, with just enough of sentimental feeling to suggest the idea of satire:—

"'Very interesting,' said Lothair, 'but what I want are pearls. That necklace which you have shown me is such as a Queen of Cyprus would wear. I want ropes of pearls.'—'Ah!' said Mr. Ruby, 'I know what your lordship means. Lady Bideford had something of that kind. She very much deceived us,—always told us her necklace must be sold at her death, and she had a very bad health. We wanted, but when she went, poor lady! it was claimed by the heir, and is in Chancery at this very moment. The Justinianis have ropes of pearls—Madame Justiniani, of Paris, I have been told, gives a rope to every one of her children when they marry—but there is no expectation of a Justiniani parting with anything. Pearls are troublesome property, my lord. They require great care; they want both air and exercise; they must be worn frequently; you cannot lock them up. The Duchess of Havant has the finest pearls in this country, and I told her Grace, "Wear them whenever you can; wear them at breakfast," and her Grace follows my advice,—she does wear them at breakfast. I go down to Havant Castle every year to see her Grace's pearls, and I wipe every one of them myself, and let them lie on a sunny bank in the garden, in a westerly wind, for hours and days together. Their complexion would have been ruined had it not been for this treatment. Pearls are like girls, my lord,—they require quite as much attention.'

Mockery without anger and without despair, the mockery that accepts bathos as the normal tone of man, and feels no pathos in so accepting it,—that is the distinctive tone of Mr. Disraeli's intellectual burlesque. How he enjoyed contrasting with Tancred's sublime aspirations after absolute religion, Mrs. Guy Flouncey's difficulties in obtaining a true visiting "list," and her strategical use of the opportunity for which she had been "waiting for years," when a great nobleman wanted to flirt with her, and the great nobleman's wife having the weakness to feel annoyed, Mrs. Guy Flouncey seized her opportunity, threw over the Earl, became the bosom friend of the Countess, secured her "list," gave the best ball of the season, at which a royal duchess was present, and observed to Mr. Guy Flouncey, as thus exhausted gentleman was eating his supper on a tray in the library, "between one and two o'clock in the morning,"—"We have done it at last, my love!" Yet the point of this, and of the sentimental despondency of the great Leander because his "escalopes de laitances de carpe à la Bellamont" remained unappreciated, is made keener by the sublimer side of the story, by Tancred's aspirations after an absolute religion as described side by side with Leander's aspirations for immortality as a cook. And how completely Mr. Disraeli intended this, how evidently he desired to bring home the vanity of human wishes in this grand-scale burlesque, is shown by the tantalizing climax of that *great story*, Tancred, after receiving his revelation of Mount Sinai, and enthusiastically presented to the mind and the curtain drops. The novelist introduces the English Duke and Duchess to cap as with an extinguisher the yearnings of Tancred's soul. His titled father and mother and the duties of an entailed estate, deny the solution of his fond and infinite hopes. It is the same in all Mr. Disraeli's minor stories. He can never deny himself the satisfaction,—probably he feels it also a solemn duty,—of throwing a wet blanket on great enthusiasms. The great-souled hero of "Sybil," it will be remembered, is even made to exclaim by the cynical author, who has *always* loved to make a fool of his heroes after a sly fashion, "No, I never smoke,—Tobacco is the tomb of love."

The whole drift of "Lothair," though very much toned down from that of "Tancred," is precisely similar. Mr. Disraeli tries to give Lothair, as he tried to give Tancred, so far as he knows how, an "earnest" mind though not quite to the same extent, and he makes it his task to disillusion for us the poor youth and all poor youths similarly disposed. "Nosce omnia hoc, salus est adolescentulis," is his motto. In other words, the salvation of youth consists in learning that yearnings after faith and freedom come to nothing. All the resources of his humour as well as his story are directed to this end. Mr. Ruby's pearls and jewels are made instruments of mockery. The artist who preaches 'Aryan' ideas is pitted against the Syrian who preaches 'Semitic' ideas. The great enthusiast for freedom, Theodora, not only comes to a bad end, but Mr. Disraeli in his hyperbolic eulogies of her probably aiming at burlesque. "Her Olympian brow seemed distended; a phosphoric light glittered in her Hellenic eyes; a deep pink spot burnt upon each of those cheeks, usually so immaculately fair." Mr. Putney Giles, the successful man of business, is, after all, Mr. Disraeli's true ideal of happiness, and he gives play to his best powers of humour in describing that happiness. "It is a pleasant thing to see an opulent and prosperous man of business, sanguine and full of health, and a little overworked at that royal meal,—dinner. How he enjoys his soup! And how curious in his fish! How critical in his entrée, and how nice in his Welsh mutton! His exhausted brain radiates under the glass of dry sherry, and he realizes all his dreams with the aid of claret that has the true flavour of the violet." What it is really good for "youths to know" is evidently that which will give them the equilibrium of mind of Mr. Putney Giles.

The only thing that Mr. Disraeli's peculiar kind of mocking humour really needs to make it perfect of its kind is just a flavour of light pathos. Of course, deep pathos would not do; that would turn his shining levity into bitterness, and give it the true burning and piercing keenness of satire of a totally different school. But even for what it is, even for shining levity of an intellectual cast, there is too uniformly cold a tone. Mr. Disraeli has never approached within view of the mildest tincture of pathos in all his writings. When Eva is lying all but lifeless on Tancred's bosom; when, in "Coningsby," Edith turns away a face "flushed as the impending twilight;" when, in "Lothair," the divine Theodora asks him to embrace her, "for I wish that your spirit should be upon me as mine departs;" when, again, Lady Corisande accepts his hand, and opening the said Theodora's gift, finds written upon it, "For Lothair's bride,"—when one illusion fades away, and when another dawns, no reader's breast can feel even a pulse of agitation. This is a defect even for humour of Mr. Disraeli's light and mocking sort. There is hardly enough to mark the contrasts on which Mr. Disraeli relies for his humorous effects, without at least some touch of human emotion,—some light and superficial pathos,—in the sorrows of his heroes and heroines. The reader ought to have been at least just over the verge of sympathy with Tancred, when "the Duke and Duchess of Bellamont arrived at Jerusalem." There should be some faint regret in his mind, when Lothair finds out the emptiness of his religious dreams, and when his devotion to the revolutionary cause is so bitterly disappointed. Mr. Disraeli is a humourist rather than a wit, and a humourist of bright faculty, but he is too ice-cold a humourist to reach any high level in the world of humour.

THE EARL OF DERBY ON THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

THE Earl of Derby was examined before the diplomatic service committee on Monday May 2.

The noble Earl said in the course of his evidence that he took the diplomatic system as he found it, and on the whole it worked pretty well. With respect to the social position of the persons who enter the diplomatic service, I think it very essential (the noble earl said) that they should be in every sense of the word gentlemen. On the whole I think the present system is a satisfactory one. Taking it on the average, the standard of qualification in the diplomatic service is very high. As far as I have had opportunity of judging, I do not think there is much greater cause for complaint with respect to the slowness of promotion than in other professions. Any system is unsatisfactory that does not proceed both upon seniority and selection. Where people are quite equal, I think that seniority should be regarded, but I should not hesitate to pass over the heads of others a man who manifested a very decided superiority. On the whole, I think as a general rule men in the service should be entitled to look for the highest posts, but that there should be the power in the Secretary of State to appoint outsiders occasionally. I do not see any way of lessening what is called the block in the service; it is unavoidable. There is such a mass of conflicting interests to deal with that I think it would be very difficult to fuse the consular with the diplomatic service. I think the consular service might be better organised than it is now. One great drawback is that there is at present no security that a person who discharges his duties very well will obtain promotion. There is no doubt that the cost of living in almost all the great capitals of the world has enormously increased. The only question, of course, is whether the salaries were fixed originally too high, but there is no doubt that within the last quarter of a century the value of the different diplomatic posts is not nearly so great as formerly. I attach great importance to this—that English diplomatists should be in the same social position both as regards salary and status as those who represent foreign countries. The American system is altogether different from ours. A man is sent to a post who never was a diplomatist before, and perhaps never will be again. I think that our system is by far the best, if more costly. There is a distinct advantage in the fact that an ambassador has a right of personal audience of the Sovereign, which no other diplomatist has. At one time (Lord Derby continued) I was of opinion that it was necessary that changes in our ambassadors abroad should take place in accordance with the changes which took place in the government at home, on the ground that as their appointments were of a different character to that which had gone out, it was but right that those who represented it abroad should consist of persons who sympathised with them. That was my feeling on the subject in 1852, and though I thought it rather hard on those who entered the diplomatic service, yet if we were to have that system at all, I thought it should be generally and universally; but during the last twenty years there has been a marked change. No one can fail to see that the tendency of the present ago, is to limit political patronage, and to encourage a diplomatist to look for promotion in the branch of the service to which he belongs as a reward for his professional ability and activity. No doubt that is the better system of the two. I did not believe it possible seventeen or eighteen years ago, with the experience I then had, to appoint persons and keep them in their office who were opposed to the policy of the ministry, but such a change has taken place that it is now quite possible. I never make any inquiry as to the political opinion of the head of any mission. All I consider is whether he has professional efficiency. No doubt it is quite possible, and it often occurs, that newspapers contain earlier intelligence of political matters than the Government, but at the same time it can only be treated as a report, and you would not expect a minister or a foreign office to take some pains in ascertaining the accuracy of the report, and not merely [illegible] that such a report was current, but that does not supersede the necessity of having full reports from the mission abroad. I perfectly recollect that diplomatists stated that before the breaking out of the Crimean war the Russian Government thought we should not fight, and the Turks thought that we should, and that the ministers were surprised into a war, but that, now the country was better informed on these questions, public feeling would be quite sufficient for diplomacy. I do not see a word in that which reflects on the manner in which foreign affairs are conducted by the Foreign Minister. What I intended to convey was that I believed the Crimean war to have been caused by a certain amount of vacillation and hesitation in the Government itself, and that we had once boldly declared whether we should fight or not, the circumstances might have been wholly different. That has nothing whatever to do with the conduct of those who represented England in foreign countries. It is not to be supposed that a diplomatist in any European country can possibly be the country in war without the assent of the Foreign Office.

Mr. Rylands—Does your lordship think it desirable to keep up small missions in Germany at considerable expense?

The Earl of Derby—I may say at once that I think there is no necessity for keeping up a separate establishment at Frankfort. With regard to Germany, I think now that there is a Northern Confederation, it is in rather an isolated position, and therefore I should not think it a wise proceeding to withdraw from it our representatives. I must say that, as regards Darmstadt, I always looked upon the mission there as rather an appendage to the Court than to any other light. I cannot honestly say that there is such an amount of public business to do at Darmstadt as to require a diplomatic mission apart from the relations which exist between that Court and our Royal family; but at the same time, as there is a mission there, I certainly would not alter it. The same reasons apply with respect to Saxony. There is a secretary of legation or a chargé d'affaires at present at the Court of Saxony. I refer only to that mission itself. This gives me an good an opportunity as I shall have of stating one of the difficulties which stands in the way of revising those small missions. There is no question, it seems to me, as to the inexpediency of maintaining a large diplomatic staff at Dresden, as between Saxony and Prussia, for the latter country has absorbed the whole business. The [illegible] of Saxony is bound itself to follow the same policy as Prussia; but there was so much misunderstanding and such an unequivocal feeling of disappointment and annoyance in Germany, and particularly among the English residents of Dresden, that when I proposed to abolish that mission altogether I so far yielded to their representations as to place one chargé d'affaires there. Certainly my first intention was to repress it altogether. There is no point upon which small states are so tetchy as that of withdrawing missions; and I have no doubt that if we were to withdraw our ministers from small Courts we should give great and lasting offence, because they would naturally believe that they were losing influence in Europe; nor would I like to do so even on the understanding that a special minister would be sent when his presence was required, unless that course was also taken by the other great powers.

By Mr. Butler-Johnstone—We have, strictly speaking, no diplomatic relations with Rome; but Odo Russell is there acted as the confidential unprovided chargé d'affaires, and has performed his work so well that no inconvenience has resulted. Rome is a very peculiar case, and I do not think that because no inconvenience has resulted it follows that diplomatic officers of a lower rank could discharge the duties of ministers at other courts.

Mr. Lowther—Did you find when at the Foreign Office that our representatives abroad put forward their own political opinions in connection with public affairs?

The Earl of Derby—No; I should say that nothing struck me more than the honourable and scrupulous absence of anything of that kind. I believe that you might take up the despatches of diplomatists for a century in various capitals, and though you might gather from it what were the opinions of the writers on the various subjects on which they wrote, you could not gather whether they were Liberals or Conservatives.

Answering some further questions, Lord Derby said—The pay of the French ambassador here is £12,000, or twice as much as the British Prime Minister, and certainly it is quite as much as the disproportion between the pay of our minister at Washington and the President of the United States. Sometimes newspapers get intelligence earlier and sometimes later than the Foreign Office does; but the distinction is this—if you rely on the correctness of the report you do wrong in the way of the accuracy of the facts, which the official correspondence, on the other hand, verifies. The amount of attention which a Foreign Minister would pay to the intelligence which first reached him through the press would depend very much on the character of the paper and also of the country from which it came. In some countries very little of diplomatic importance appears in the newspapers, and such information as does appear is generally valuable; but in respect to other countries party feelings are so strong and the journals are so numerous, each representing its own individual shade of opinion, that you can hardly place any reliance upon what any of them say. I appointed Mr. Morier at Darmstadt in 1866, and he has been of great service in sending information of a very varied character concerning all parts of Europe. He is a man of great information, and from the geographical position of Darmstadt he has the means of knowing what is going on in Germany generally. I have never myself been in the diplomatic service, or lived much at foreign Courts. There is a considerable number of British residents at Dresden, and no doubt they require to have some one connected with the diplomatic or consular service whom they can easily reach. Of course, there are a considerable number of births, deaths, and marriages of British subjects in Saxony which will have to be attended to, and no doubt the British residents at Dresden are grateful for the performance of the social services rendered them by our consul in Saxony.

The committee then adjourned.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

ASSUMING the terrifying hypothesis that a criminal of the precise degree of Guy Fawkes's turpitude was lurking in our midst; that the miscreant, instead of being a religious fanatic, was a disappointed painter; that, rendered desperate by successive rejections of his pictures by the Royal Academy, he had framed the deep and dark design to "blow up" that institution, not metaphorically, but materially—assuming that he had taken lodgings for himself and his barrels of gunpowder in Cork-street, burrowed a tunnel under Burlington-gardens, and sunk his principal mine between the new buildings of the London University and the court-yard in Piccadilly—supposing that no Lord Monteagle had been forewarned; that the conspirator's matches and powder flask had not been snatched from his hand at the last moment; and that the explosion had really come off about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon on Friday, the 29th of April, 1870—what tremendous ruin and desolation to the Commonwealth might not this mythical Guy have wreaked! For yesterday, about 3·30 p.m., there was collected in the stately saloons of the Royal Academy of Arts, the private view of whose Hundred and Second Annual Exhibition was then taking place, perhaps the most remarkable assemblage of rank, fashion, and talent which could possibly be brought together on any public occasion—a Derby-day or the opening of an International Exhibition alone excepted. Royalty, to be sure, was not present—the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge having paid their first visit to the Exhibition on Thursday; but—princes of the Blood Royal of England apart—almost all that was illustrious or distinguished in the country had its representative yesterday at Burlington House. The Exhibition comprises something like twelve hundred works; and estimating these, all round, at a moderate average sum, the suppositious Guy would have begun by blowing up many, many thousand pounds' worth of property; but this would have been the slightest item in the devastation he might have caused. He might have blown up the foremost artistic talent of the country, as represented by our R.A.'s: Duchesses and Marchionesses by the score; Lords by the load; Fellows of the Royal Society; Elder Brethren of the Trinity House; Ministers of State and M.P.'s; guardsmen, dandies, and girls of the period; lovers, lawyers, and physicians; half the bench of bishops, and nearly all the bar of the Home Circuit; critics, authors, and connoisseurs; to say nothing of Dr. Forbes Winslow, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Graves the publisher, and the beautiful Mrs. Rousby. Fortunately, Guy Fawkes was not to the fore on Friday; and the proceedings of the day came to an end without any admixture of villanous saltpetre. A tremendous throng of gaily-dressed people were incessantly passing through the noble apartments of the Academy's new domicile; but the arrangements for ingress and egress were admirable, circulation was easy, and even the critics could ply their harmless labours without treading on the corns of rank or the trains of beauty—without having the elbows of the House of Peers dug into their ribs, or the parasols of the Ladies' Gallery of the Commons poked into their eyes. The twelve hundred and odd works displayed are, let us hasten to state, capitally hung. The Hanging Committee of the Academy have performed their invidious task in a manner which calls forth scarcely any censure. There is no "skying" and no "flooring." The academicians have not, to any great extent, monopolized the best places for their own performances; a generous and liberal-minded chance has been given to the "young men;" but—there is the pleasant duty of praise must come to a halt. The "young men" have not availed themselves to any remarkable extent of the opportunity afforded them; and we are not enabled to record any striking artistic triumph on the part of gentlemen not hitherto known to fame. As for the academicians and associates, their works—with the exception of Mr. Millais's landing of the Normans—do not seem to exhibit curves, and all his faces look the "line of beauty." We come now to Mr. J. Butt's magnificent landscape, "Clare, Ireland, the Wind going down with the Sea," a noble work in every respect. Close to this is "A Portrait of Mr. John Kelk," by Mr. Millais, R.A.—large, trenchant, and vividly successful as all Mr. Millais's portraits are, but thin in texture and weak in touch. Mr. Frost's "Haunt of Diana" is weak and futile. In every way admirable is Mr. H. Moore's "Sea: Evening on," Mr. G. B. O'Neill's "Fourteenth of February" may find favour among Art-Union prizeholders; but that is all. There is some very clever work in Mr. W. Macbeth's "Portrait of a Young Girl," but it is too direct a copy of the manner of Giorgione.

Entering Gallery Number Two we are at once struck by a beautiful work from the hands of Mr. A. Stocks, representing a child praying. There is no definite title attached to the picture in the catalogue; and we do wish that the artist would abandon the effective habit of taking texts from Scripture, or excerpts from "Hymns Ancient and Modern," as epigraphs to their works. It must be admitted that in "A Youth relating Tales to Ladies," Mr. Simeon Solomon has not beaten about the bush in quest of a title. "The scene he paints is simply that which he asserts it to be. A posse of those delightfully graceful maidens whom Mr. Simeon Solomon knows so well how to paint are listening with rapt attention to the "youth," whose real name, we are very much afraid, is Mr. Hope, and who is relating very flattering tales indeed to these credulous young women. Innate grace and refinement mark the entire tableau, which would not be out of place in the diplomatic circle of a French picture, "Comme l'Esprit vient aux Filles." But, on the Academy picture, it is scarcely important enough for an artist of Mr. Solomon's acknowledged genius and celebrity. Mr. W. E. Frost has painted in "A Bacchanalian Revel;" but Mr. Frost's Bacchanals are so very frigid and demure, that they give us the idea of having been compounding on maligned honey a more stimulating than cold cabbages and Vichy water. Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A.'s "Venice" is fairly painted and well drawn, but in colour simply detestable. Canaletto and Guardi have taught us that it is not always sunshine on the Grand Canal—that the Venetian sky can be cloudy and lowering, and the water grey and dingy; but it was reserved for Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., one of the best of modern marine painters, to imbue the Queen of the Adriatic with the aspect of the Isle of Dogs. Mr. C. Goldie's "Trial of St. Perpetua" is an able design, but the colour is patchy and inharmonious. All the members in England will go into raptures over Mr. Millais's picture, "The Flood;" but the subject of the inundation has been already wonderfully treated by Sir Edwin Landseer; but Mr. Millais gives us a new and thoroughly successful reading of the last and most moving episode in "The Mill on the Floss." A baby's cradle, with a most delicious baby inside it, has been carried away by the flood; a pussy cat sits at the prow. They are floating, Heaven knows whither—yes, emphatically, Heaven only knows whither, for no one else can tell. The baby is all right—calm, serene, slightly amazed at finding itself on the vast waste of water, but confident that something satisfactory will shortly turn up. This baby certainly approves of the easy motion of its improvised shallop, and, on the whole, is rather disposed to crow than otherwise. The whole picture scintillates with the brightest and purest genius. Why will Mr. Millais not always give us such splendid and artistic work as this! Mr. J. C. Hook, R.A.'s "Fish from the Doggerbank" is sharp, luminous, and truthful; and a great advance in his art has been made by Mr. C. S. Lidderdale, whose "A Prayer for those at Sea" is replete with pathetic expression, and, considered as a painting, is admirably treated. A real Vandyck-looking portrait is Mr. F. H. Calderon's portrait of "Mrs. J. H. Bland." It is a glorious head, painted with a full, sweeping brush and a masculine, assured, and unerring touch. Mr. G. D. Leslie's "Fortunes" would be one of the very best pictures in the Exhibition were the charming girls he depicts the *dramatis personæ* of a more moving play. The story is inadequate. The telling of it is perfect; and, in any case, the picture will bring its author immense popularity. Sir Edwin Landseer's "Voltigeur, winner of the Derby and St. Leger, 1850"—a portrait of the famous racer "retired from business," having waxed fat, and revelling in kicking up his heels with nothing to do—is in the illustrious artist's very best manner. In colour it is surprisingly rich and mellow. Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A.'s portrait of Mr. E. Burne Jones is very like what we should suppose Mr. E. Burne Jones to be—an earnest, thoughtful, obstinate-looking man. It is carelessly touched, but in *ordonnance* fully worthy of one of the greatest living masters of portraiture. Mr. A. H. Tourrier's "Henry III. of France and Diana of Poictiers witnessing the Execution of a Protestant" is ambitious, and somewhat pretentious. The figures are well drawn, but want life and movement. "The Matin Chirp," a picture of a boy roused from his bed by the carol of a bird outside his window, is a very happy thought, charmingly carried out by Mr. R. Carrick. The colour is dazzling in its morning brightness. Before M. J. L. Gerome's "Death of Marshal Ney" criticism is fain to stand well nigh mute. The world has pronounced, long since, on the merits of this great work. It is one of the simplest but one of the most eloquent dramatic episodes ever put on canvas and to return to it on a future occasion will be a labour of love. "Scène de Barricade" is a large, clever, and repulsive picture by Mr. A. Legros.

In Gallery No. 3 attention is at once arrested by Mr. H. O'Neil, A.R.A.'s picture of "Michael Angelo" finishing working, as Vasari tells us, with a lighted candle shut in his *berretta*, in order that no single moment of precious time should be wasted. Mr. S. A. Hart, R.A., has produced a very thoughtful and dignified work in "The Proposal of the Jews to Ferdinand and Isabella to defray the expenses of the Moorish War rejected by Torquemada." In Mr. G. Pope give us a powerful portrait of Miss Alice Schlesinger; and "Andromeda" is a clever study of the nude Academy model by Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A. Mr. C. A. Cope, R.A., is quite at home in his delightful and sparkling "The Gentle Craft, about 1580." The drawing is wonderful in fidelity to nature. Very closely indeed is Mr. Cope run by Mr. John Callcott Horsley, whose "The Banker's Private Room: Negotiating a Loan" is almost perfection in the way of flowing draughtsmanship, bright colour, and dexterous management of light and shade. As a story, however, it is almost a nullity. Mr. Saul, R.A. elect, sends a capital portrait of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, painted by command of Her Majesty; and Sir Edwin Landseer's "Queen Victora meeting the Prince Consort on his return from deerstalking in the year 1850" is a *tableau de commande* which must have cost the painter an immensity of trouble. The painting of the pony, and the deer-hound in the foreground, is beyond all praise. A superb work, which we shall seize an early opportunity of criticising in detail, is "Sir Roger de Coverley and the Perverse Widow," by W. P. Frith, R.A. As a *genre* picture, it is one of the best which the pencil of our great painter of life and manners has produced. Mr. L. Tademá's "Intérieur Romain" is one of the gems of the Exhibition, and, apart from its brilliant artistic merits, contains a whole chapterful of instruction as to the manners and customs of the ancient Romans. Mr. Tadema seems saturated to the very finger tips with classic lore. Mr. A. Elmore has nearly achieved a success in his picture called "The Daughter of a King," representing the Duchess of Angoulome sweeping out her dungeon in the Temple, and watched with fiendish delight by Robespierre. We omitted, by the way, while proceeding through the Third Gallery to call attention to Mr. Ward's "Judge Jeffreys and Richard Baxter," a picture fully worthy of the bright reputation of the painter of "The Execution of Montrose" and "The Last Sleep of Argyle." We shall have much to say shortly anent Judge Jeffreys and Richard Baxter, and the dexterous manner in which Mr. Ward has treated a most difficult subject. Returning to the Sixth Gallery, we must point to Mr. Frith's exquisite picture of Mrs. Rousby as the Princess Elizabeth, in "Twixt Axe and Crown," one of the most finished representations of female loveliness we ever saw. Mr. Calderon has a superb painting of "The Virgin's Bower," and Mr. J. Morgan a very pleasing interior of "A Village School in Bedfordshire." "Frere Jaques," a priest laden with good things, by Mr. W. M. Wyllie, is excellent as a painting, and full of unctuous humour. Mr. Hughes's "Endymion" is a brilliant mistake; but Mr. H